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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Scowcroft Visit 'Useful'

OW1412105189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1030 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)—The recent visit to China by the special envoy of the U.S. President and assistant to the President for national security affairs Brent Scowcroft has been constructive and useful, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

This visit, spokesman Jin Quihua said, has helped increase the mutual understanding between China and the U.S. and is conducive to overcoming the current difficulties in Sino-U.S. relations and to the gradual restoration and development of the bilateral ties.

Jin made the remarks at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon in response to reporters' questions on Scowcroft's visit to China.

He said both sides are satisfied with the results achieved during the visit.

Jin said China welcomes Scowcroft's visit to China. Under the current circumstances when the international situation is undergoing the most profound changes since the end of the Second World War, the constant exchange of views between the two countries is both necessary and beneficial.

During the visit, Jin continued, Scowcroft briefed the Chinese leaders on the recent U.S.-Soviet summit and they had extensive and in-depth exchange of opinions on the international situation and on the issues in bilateral relations.

Jin noted that the results of the exchange of views show that there are still some differences of views between the two sides. However, he said, both agreed that China and the U.S. have major common interests in a wide range of areas.

The improvement and development of Sino-U.S. relations are of great importance to the maintenance of world peace and stability, he said.

The Chinese Government maintains that good Sino-U.S. relations are of major significance to world peace and stability, he said. So long as the two sides work together and observe strictly the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the principles contained in the three joint communiques between the two countries and so long as they make more practical efforts for the improvement of their relations, it will [be] entirely possible for them to maintain their mutual interests while retaining their respective positions and overcome the existing difficulties between the two sides. The Sino-U.S. relations will be able to return to normal and even further developed this way, Jin concluded.

Fang Lizhi Case

OW1412095789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0927 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Jin Quihua said here today that the sanctuary to Fang Lizhi by the Embassy of the United States to China is inappropriate.

Answering a question by a foreign reporter at the weekly news briefing, the spokesman said that it is a sensitive question involving China's sovereignty and laws as well as international law.

He said that to resolve the problem requires the efforts of both sides.

Japan Visit by Wuer Kaixi

OW1412112289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1051 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today, "We express our regret over the permission of the Japanese Government to Wuer Kaixi and others to carry out activities in Japan.

At the weekly news briefing, he said that Wuer Kaixi and the people alike are the criminals wanted by the Chinese public security departments for instigating and staging a counter revolutionary rebellion in Beijing.

He said, "I am surprised and puzzled that the remarks made in Japan against the Chinese Government received certain attention. [sentence as received] That is beneath comment."

The spokesman said that before it happened, the Chinese side had made a serious representation with the Japanese side.

Australian Official To Visit

OW1412100689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0930 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today that, on request of the Australian side, the Chinese Government has agreed a visit to China by Michael Costello, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia.

During the visit, which will proceed from December 17 to 19, Costello will hold discussions with the Chinese side on issues of common concern, the spokesman said.

Further Commentary on Dalai Lama's Nobel Prize**'Intervention' Condemned**

*OW1312225289 Beijing International Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 13 Dec 89*

[Unattributed station commentator's commentary]

[Text] Listeners, the Norwegian Nobel Committee disregarded the Chinese Government's repeated solemn and just protests and representations and held an award ceremony on 10 December to present this year's Nobel Peace Prize to Dalai who has long engaged in activities to split and undermine the unification of the motherland. In this regard, our station commentator has issued the following commentary entitled "Oppose Intervention in China's Internal Affairs By Using the Nobel Peace Prize."

Everyone knows that Tibet has been part of the Chinese territory since ancient times, and the Tibetan people is one of 56 nationalities that form China's great family. No country in the world has recognized Tibet as an independent country. The purpose of the Nobel Peace Prize is to commend those individuals who have contributed to the harmony and goodwill between different nationalities. Now, an individual who has for years instigated contradictions between different nationalities and engaged in activities to split the motherland has been chosen as a recipient of the prize. This has not only totally departed from the aforementioned purpose and greatly devaluated and smeared the Nobel Peace Prize itself, but cannot help evoke the indignation of all Chinese people, including Tibetan compatriots, and the denunciation by people with the sense of justice in the international community.

Because the prize is called a peace prize, it should, of course, be intended to advocate peace and safeguard the cause of peace. Nonetheless, anyone with some knowledge about China's Tibet knows that this prize recipient who keeps on saying he is opposed to the use of violence has never ceased his activities to split the motherland since he fled abroad into exile after the failure of the Tibetan reactionary elements' armed rebellion that he connived at and supported in 1959 against the Chinese Central Government. The numerous incidents of violence that have happened in Tibet in recent years are all connected with the splittist activities he carried out abroad. It is hard to explain why such an individual as Dalai, whose deeds do not match his words, is extolled as a peaceful personage by some Westerners.

It is noteworthy that recently some organizations or bigwigs in certain countries have given Dalai some other kinds of awards. Some countries have invited him to make speeches, go canvassing, and conduct political activities against the Chinese Government. This has become a component part of the present anti-China chorus of some people in Western countries.

China put down an anti-government rebellion in June this year. This was purely China's internal affairs. Yet some Western forces have vilified the Chinese Government on the one hand and taken so-called sanction measures on the other hand. Now, some people have attempted to exert pressure on China by awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Dalai to achieve their goal of intervening in China's internal affairs and conducting power politics internationally. This is unacceptable and cannot be successful.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

*HK1412063089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 29 Nov 89 p 2*

[Article by Yundankezhi (0061 0030 0344 2535):
"Peace Prize' Jeers at Nobel"]

[Text] On 5 October this year, the "Nobel Peace Prize" Committee in Norway decided to give the 1989 "peace prize" to the Dalai Lama. For the Dalai Lama himself, this might be something worth congratulating but the decision itself infringed upon the dignity of the Chinese people of all nationalities, rudely interfered in China's internal affairs, and could not but arouse people's astonishment and indignation.

The Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded to people who have made the greatest efforts and the greatest contributions to "harmony and friendship between nations." This is a noble and explicit purpose.

As everyone knows, the contemporary Dalai Lama, who was selected as the incarnated child of the previous Dalai Lamas, succeeded to one of the highest positions in China's Tibetan Buddhism. Due to such special historical position and conditions, he naturally enjoys the love and esteem of the Tibetan people and the masses of Buddhists. However, the gentlemen of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, proceeding from an ulterior motive, decided to award the peace prize to a religious leader who takes religion as his trade and who is used by some people in exile to create nationality splits and to fan nationality hatred. Such a reckless decision merely made people doubt the authoritativeness and fairness of the peace prize. It also distorted, ridiculed, profaned, and betrayed Mr Nobel's noble behests.

That the Nobel Peace Prize Committee awarded the peace prize to Dalai Lama was not an isolated event. It occurred against a certain international background. In recent years, some people in the West have tried by every possible means to pursue the "peaceful evolution" policy in China. They have also supported the separatist clique in exile under the disguise of so-called "human rights" and "democracy." They made an uproar for "Tibet's independence" in an attempt to carve up China's territory and enslave the Chinese people, an aim the old colonialists and imperialists failed to achieve. It was a pity that the gentlemen of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee adapted their decision to the needs of some anti-Chinese politicians by abusing their power in

awarding the prize and making the Nobel Peace Prize an award to the separatists who stirred up riots in Tibet and an anticommunist and anti-Chinese tool.

The PRC is a united country of many nationalities. The Tibetan Nationality is one of these equal nationalities in this country. Tibet is an inseparable component part of China's territory. Either in the old society or in New China, all nationalities in China have lived together on the same land and made contributions to China's survival and to the development of all nationalities. In Old China, the Tibetan people, like the people of other nationalities, suffered oppression and exploitation by foreign powers and the domestic reactionary classes but such past events now only remain in people's memories. Under the leadership of the CPC, the people of all nationalities stood up when the People's Republic was founded in 1949. They now live in the big family of the motherland and enjoy equality, unity, friendship, and mutual assistance. They have all become masters of the People's Republic and of their own destiny and fully enjoy socialist democracy and the various rights specified in the PRC Constitution. The minority nationalities also enjoy the rights of autonomy as specified by the "PRC Law on Autonomy in Nationality Areas." Thus, all nationalities can make progress and fully develop. Take the Tibetan population as an example. In 1953, the census showed that there were only 2.7 million Tibetan people in the whole country and only about 1 million living in Tibet itself; in 1982, the census showed that the Tibetan population throughout the country had increased to more than 3.8 million and the number in Tibet to more than 1.8 million; by the end of 1988, the Tibetan population in Tibet exceeded 2 million.

Some people who were not aware of the true facts used to say that "the Communist Party wiped out Tibetan culture." With China's reform and opening up, many upright foreign statesmen, entrepreneurs, scholars, and tourists have freely visited almost every corner of areas inhabited by Tibetans. In their visits, inspections, and tours, they have found that the more than 4 million Tibetan people in our country still maintain their traditional culture, lifestyle, customs, and habits, and are also creating their nationality's future prosperity.

As for the religious issue, New China has always pursued a policy ensuring the freedom of religious belief since its founding. Admittedly, due to the influence of "leftist" ideas before and during the "Cultural Revolution," some temples and some cultural and historical relics in temples in Tibet and in areas inhabited by Tibetans, like in other areas of the whole country, were regrettably damaged in the mass movements. However, after the "gang of four" was smashed, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, despite financial difficulties the state still allocated special funds for restoring a large number of temples in Tibet and other Tibetan-inhabited areas to meet the needs of the masses to hold religious activities. This year, the state has again allocated a huge amount of funds to maintain the Potala Palace to satisfy the wishes of the

Tibetan people and the Buddhist masses in paying homage to and worshipping the palace.

At present, the entire Tibetan people in all parts of the country are determined to follow the guidance of the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to make advances in building a united, progressive, civilized, and wealthy, new Tibet. During the past almost 25 years since the founding of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, Tibet has undergone tremendous changes. In 1988, Tibet's total agricultural output value was almost four times as high as in 1955. All people in Tibet have had sufficient food and clothing and the livelihood of the masses has been improved. Today, over 260 power, mining, construction, light industrial, woollen textile, printing, and food processing enterprises have been established in Tibet. With the support of the state and other provinces, Tibet's transport facilities, post and telecommunications services, commerce, foreign trade, and tourism have also greatly developed. There are now 2,500 schools of various types with more than 170,000 students. A new generation of people with modern knowledge are growing up healthily. Science, technology, public health, sports, journalism, publishing, culture, and art, are also increasingly flourishing in Tibet. All these achievements were made by the Tibetan Autonomous Region under the leadership of the CPC with the joint efforts of the entire Tibetan people, as the masters of their own land, and with the great support of the people of all nationalities throughout the whole country. These facts are witnessed by all people and can never be obliterated by anyone.

The Tibetan people at home, the patriotic Tibetan compatriots aboard, and all foreign people of insight who are friendly to China, are glad to see, and will praise, the achievements, progress, and development in Tibet. However, this is terrible and unfortunate for the separatists and the former serf owners and aristocrats who cannot resign themselves to defeat. These people have betrayed the motherland and are willing to act as a tool for the anti-Chinese and anticommunist forces in foreign countries to seek their support. They made an uproar for "Tibet's independence" and concocted the myth of "democracy" and "human rights" in an attempt to cooperate with the international reactionary forces in sowing discord between different nationalities in China, undermining China's nationality unity, and endangering the motherland's unification. They instigated riots and disturbances in Tibet and caused misfortunes and sufferings to the Chinese people of all nationalities (including the Tibetan people). They do not want to see the achievements and developments in Tibet and do not dare to admit these facts. Otherwise, the lies they spread will be utterly scotched. This must be the real reason why the gentlemen of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in Norway were bent on awarding this year's peace prize in violation of the established principle, without hesitating to rudely interfere in China's internal affairs.

As everyone knows, Tibet has been an integral part of China since the mid-13th century. The more than 2

million people of various nationalities, mainly the Tibetan Nationality, living in Tibet constitute the main force and masters who maintain unity, make progress, and realize prosperity in the Tibetan Autonomous Region. The actions of undermining nationality unity, splitting the motherland, engineering and creating disturbances and riots, and the forces that support such action, will certainly be opposed and condemned by Chinese people of all nationalities. Some organizations and individuals in the West tried to exert pressure on the Chinese Government and the Chinese people by awarding the "peace prize" to the Dalai Lama but their attempt will just be futile.

The practice in Tibet shows that only with the leadership of the CPC and the central people's government, and with the sincere help and assistance of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, plus the self-reliant efforts, hard work, unity, and progress of the Tibetan people, will production and construction in Tibet be able to develop and the living standards of the masses gradually improve and rather quickly rise to a high level. Therefore, the sole desire of the entire Tibetan people is that they be able to worship the Buddha, conduct production, and study science and technology in stable, united, relaxed circumstances without external interference and internal turmoil, thus making contributions to Tibet's progress and modernization.

JIEFANGJUN BAO Views Malta Summit

*HK1412082889 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 7 Dec 89 p 4*

[Article by Wu Wei (2477 3634): "What Was Discussed at the U.S.-Soviet Summit Meeting?"]

[Text] The meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders concluded on 3 December. Although no joint statement was issued and no official agreement was concluded at this meeting, there were still some noticeable points in the disclosed contents of the discussion between the leaders.

This informal meeting was the first between the U.S. and Soviet leaders after Bush took office in January this year, and it was held against the background of Eastern Europe facing the impact of some extraordinary changes. Therefore, the situation in Eastern Europe was a major topic of the summit meeting, and both sides needed to feel each other out on this issue. For the Soviet part, Gorbachev recently feared that the West might meddle in the affairs in Eastern Europe, so he warned that "at this moment, the most dangerous thing is that someone may fail to restrain himself from taking advantage of the current situation for the sake of self-interest." When commenting on the state of affairs in Eastern Europe, Bush said that there remain some walls between the East and the West. "There is mutual suspicion, mistrust, misunderstanding, and erroneous assessment." He hoped to get a guarantee from Gorbachev that the current process in Eastern Europe will continue. Public

opinion held that both sides basically extracted the expected promises from the other side at the Malta meeting.

Before the meeting, Bush explicitly indicated that the Malta meeting "is not an opportunity for negotiating arms control in detail." However, as at previous summit meetings, the issue of armaments remained a major topic for discussion. In the second round of talks, Bush put forward more than 10 proposals, of which 5 to 6 were related to the issue of disarmament. Bush proposed that the U.S. and Soviet leaders hold a formal meeting in June next year, and before that, the foreign ministers of both sides will quicken the process of the nuclear arms negotiations so that a new agreement can be concluded at the formal summit meeting. He also urged both sides to speed up the negotiations on reducing strategic weapons, to make joint efforts for the conclusion of a treaty on nuclear tests for peaceful purposes, and to strive for the conclusion of a treaty on reducing conventional military forces in Europe by the end of next year. He expressed the intention of the United States to stop producing dual chemical weapons [as published] after the international multilateral treaty on banning chemical weapons comes into force, and he also required the Soviet Union to make public its military plans, the deployment of its troops, its military budget, and data about the production of weapons. Gorbachev also hoped that the United States and the Soviet Union would effect nuclear disarmament on a large scale before June 1990, and he expressed optimism for the conclusion of a conventional disarmament agreement and positively valued Bush's proposal about reducing chemical weapons. The two sides did not conclude any concrete agreement, but the meeting laid a foundation for the future process of the relevant negotiations.

At the Malta meeting, the two sides also discussed in detail the prospects for U.S.-Soviet economic cooperation. Before setting off for Malta, President Bush explicitly indicated that "the United States is fully aware of the challenges that Gorbachev is facing and will support the reforms in the Soviet Union. People should not have any misunderstanding on this point." At the Malta meeting, Bush added new substantial contents to this attitude. He proposed that both sides hold talks to conclude a trade agreement so that the Soviet Union can acquire the most-favored-nation status; that the Soviet Union be invited to the GATT as an observer after the next round of multilateral trade talks in 1990; that the two sides jointly seek ways to expand economic cooperation; that the two sides begin to discuss an investment agreement; and that the United States begin to seek the possibility of lifting the restraints on imports from, and exports to, the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader expressed appreciation for these proposals. Reportedly, the greatest difference at the meeting lay in the issue of regional conflicts, especially the current situation in Central America. However, the two sides did not argue, but merely expressed their respective standpoints. Therefore, both the U.S. and Soviet sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the

meeting in general. After the end of the meeting, the two leaders jointly held a press conference; this was unprecedented at all of the previous summit meetings. However, this did not mean the elimination of many contradictions and differences between the two sides.

European people had different feelings about the Malta meeting. Before the U.S. and Soviet leaders held their meeting, various West European countries carried out frequent consultations with each other. There was only one reason why they felt worried: At the current crucial juncture, European people had no way of participating in the discussion on issues that determined Europe's future and the new order of international relations. They generally feared that the Malta meeting might become another Yalta meeting, at which the United States and the Soviet Union decided the future of the European people more than 40 years ago. Therefore, French President Mitterrand proposed that the European Community hold its summit meeting in Strasbourg on 7 December, immediately following the Malta meeting, to discuss the European people's great plan for building a "European superpower" on their own. Because the Europeans were so sensitive, Bush rushed to Brussels as soon as he left Malta to brief the leaders of various allies in NATO about his talks with Gorbachev.

Article Denounces Western 'Penetration Strategy'

HK1112063389 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Nov 89 p 3

[Article by Ru Xing (5423 5887): "Oppose the Political, Ideological, and Cultural Penetration of the West"]

[Text] Some years back we criticized the past leftist error of taking class struggle as the key; however, some people have gone to the other extreme, forgetting that class struggles continue to exist in certain realms, and failed to analyze problems in the approach of class analysis. That is likewise wrong. The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing have taught us a lesson: The recent international and internal class struggles have fully demonstrated what the grave consequences of lacking vigilance against peaceful evolution and the political, ideological, and cultural penetration of the international capitalist forces can be.

How Did the Imperialist Strategy of Penetration Take Shape?

International reactionary forces intervened during the whole course of the recent turmoil with two purposes: To subvert China's socialist system, and to topple the CPC leadership. Such a strategy of Western imperialism has a long history and has never been changed. They always want to include the whole world in the capitalist orbit. A recent Beijing publication, "Important Personages in Western Political Circles on Peaceful Evolution," contains the speeches of some Western bourgeois representatives on the policy of peaceful evolution since the 1950's. From this book we can see that their end has always been explicit, that is, to bring about the collapse

of socialism and the end of communist rule. On many occasions in the wake of the victory of the October Revolution, imperialism plotted to nip the newly born Soviet government in the bud, but to no avail. Since then, imperialism has always done its best to exterminate socialism. However, all attempts since World War II to exterminate socialist countries with military intervention have invariably met with defeat, with great changes in the international situation, especially the victory of the Chinese Revolution. Then imperialism came to see that it is impossible to deal with socialism by resorting only to force; hence the need of a twofold policy. On the one hand, military containment is imperative; on the other, peaceful evolution should be pursued, namely, changing the nature of socialist countries by "peaceful means." The patent right to peaceful evolution should go to John F. Dulles of the United States. Dulles conceived a profound hatred for socialism; he was the first to put forth the theory of bringing about evolution in socialist countries by peaceful means and elevated it to a national policy. In fact, peaceful evolution has developed into a basic strategy that has been shared by Western imperialists since it was first proposed. On the one hand, they have taken advantage of and exaggerated some mistakes and difficulties in the reforms of socialist countries and tempted people to give up the socialist road. On the other, they have conducted ideological penetration through various channels, to encourage and prop up the tendencies of bourgeois liberalization, while they have cultivated the "seeds" they need inside socialist countries. The world situation has changed from one of confrontation to one of dialogue, and from a state of tension to a state of relaxation in recent years. Under the new world situation, the strategy of peaceful evolution has increasingly become the chief means of Western countries to cope with socialist countries. We should see that although peace and progress have become the two themes of the contemporary world, relaxation does not necessarily mean that ideological antagonism and contradiction have been eliminated. In this domain, the struggles can be rather intense at times. The antagonism and contradictions between capitalism and socialism find conspicuous expression in the forms of struggle between peaceful evolution and counter-peaceful evolution, and between ideological penetration and counter-ideological penetration. The chief cause of these contradictions and conflicts is none other than the imperialist Western world's launching of a so-called "war without the smoke of gunpowder" against socialist countries, in a vain attempt "to win the war without combat."

How Do We Confront the Political, Ideological, and Cultural Penetration?

How are we to confront the political, ideological, and cultural penetration by Western capitalist countries?

In my opinion, we should draw from our experience and lessons and acquire a sufficient understanding of the realistic danger of peaceful evolution on the one hand; on the other hand, a whole range of effective measures

are imperative. The opposing of Western political, ideological, and cultural penetration has aroused the attention of many comrades at present. Everyone is earnestly studying measures to counter such penetration in all aspects in every domain. Of course, some measures can be short-term, including some administrative means. Aside from these, there should also be some long-term measures, especially since political, ideological, and cultural penetration can be rather complicated. This is not as simple as other issues, because many aspects of political, ideological, and cultural penetration cannot be checked with administrative means. The penetration by political and economic means is rather obvious, but that in the domains of philosophy, history, culture, and art can be rather covert. Such penetration is conducted at multiple levels, and some takes place at rather low levels.

Let us take, for example, the direct propagation of some of the corrupt Western philosophy of life, decadent lifestyle, and hedonistic material civilization. More often than not, such penetration exerts its influences through the popular media, and the harm and danger can be great. However, penetration at this level is comparatively easier to deal with, and the problems are rather explicit, whereas penetration at a rather high level involves long-term arduous political and ideological work. Here there are two conditions: First, things like frontal attacks on socialism and on the party's leadership, and the advocacy of the multiparty system, the balance of power, and private ownership are rather easy to repudiate because they directly oppose the four cardinal principles. Second, there are problems that fall into the category of the deeper ideological structure, such as how to assess the various schools of modern Western philosophy and how to deal with their connection with reality and their social function. That can be rather complicated. It is the same with Western theories of social sciences and some cultural concepts and values. We should not deal with these issues in an oversimplified manner. Because Western philosophy, social sciences, and cultural and value concepts are not all the same, they contain things that are erroneous and even reactionary, while there are also scientific factors worthy of reference and absorption in a critical way. Only by studying will it be possible to draw a conclusion and to decide what is to be absorbed and what not. By no means should we close the door and reject everything foreign, or indulge in blind worship and accept everything the way we used to in the past. We should adopt necessary measures to restrict and limit ideological and cultural penetration, but the most basic way to do this is to rely on earnest study, criticism, and ideological education. Basically, the only efficient way to cope with bourgeois theories, ideology, and values is to establish a healthy Marxist world outlook and an outlook on life in our own minds. Negative and defensive ways never serve as a basic solution. Especially now, under the condition of reform and opening up to the outside world, it is only by

studying those issues in a down-to-earth way and criticizing them from a Marxist angle will it be possible to remain immune from the effects of these things when we come across them.

Some Theoretical Problems That Should Be Clarified

To effectively oppose imperialist ideological penetration and to guard against peaceful evolution, it is imperative to clarify some theoretical issues that have been confused over the past few years. Some erroneous theories can be said to be directly creating public opinion for such ideological penetration:

1. **The so-called theory of the two social systems tending to become identical, namely, the belief that socialism and capitalism are becoming identical under the present conditions, with the two social systems combining into one.** "The theory of approaching identity" [qu tong lun 5395 0681 6158] was first proposed by the Dutch economist Jan Tinbergen in 1961. The basic concept of this theory is the negation of the differences between socialism and capitalism in the ownership of production materials by stressing the development of technological productive forces. For example, in his work "The Arrival of the Post Industrial Society," Daniel Bell has systematically demonstrated this concept by saying that in the wake of the realization of industrialization, both the capitalist society and the socialist society will be governed by the same law and advance toward the same goal, namely, the so-called post-industrial society. This society has the following characteristics: A) Tertiary industries will replace primary and secondary industries, and the future economy will convert from the commodity economy to a service economy. This holds true for socialism as well as capitalism; B) The structure of society itself will undergo changes, with scientists, technicians, and engineering administrative personnel forming a new class. The traditional workers, namely, the so-called blue collar workers, will gradually disappear, while the contingent of the working class will be increasingly reduced. The contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie will also disappear. C) Knowledge will become the major resource of the post-industrial society as well as the major source of social wealth. This theory is completely out of line with the facts of the development of the contemporary world. Even in the West, many people do not approve of "the theory of approaching identity," believing that it has exaggerated the role of technological progress and the importance of professional functions and the service trades. Fundamentally, the essence of "the theory of approaching identity" is to nullify the basic contradictions of capitalist society, while it holds that the future problem of modern society is to eliminate class differences not by social reform but by having the working class become entirely one with capitalist society and live in a so-called welfare state. Beyond a doubt, such a belief is the theoretical basis of peaceful evolution. As all men on earth are to take the same road in the future, there is no danger of so-called peaceful evolution. Not long ago, the "theory of approaching identity" was introduced to China onesidedly and was all the rage for

a time. In actuality, many foreign scholars have cited lots of facts to repudiate the concept of "the theory of approaching identity"; regretfully, however, we have not conducted earnest research on them. Although we should look at the technological progress and development of capitalism, we should also see that the development of capitalism does not change the private ownership of production materials and that the relative impoverishment of the working class continues, while class contradictions still remain.

2. The theory that "Marxism is outmoded" and that socialism has suffered worldwide failure. This theory was not proposed recently, but was put forth when Marx was still alive, and was harped on in Lenin's day. Lenin repeatedly repudiated this theory. However, this theory has been on the rise again in recent years; this is worthy of our attention. What accounts for it objectively is the rather rapid development in the economy and science and technology of capitalist countries in recent years, while socialism has met with some difficulties in its development. Western countries have taken advantage of this to indulge in unbridled propaganda. A representative personality of the West said that the West used to worry about communism burying them, but today they are witnessing communism burying itself. He even wrote a book, entitled: "Total Failure: The Birth and Perishing of Communism in the 20th Century," in which he attacks socialism and communism in an overall way, believing that communism is now experiencing a deep crisis. Those who have advocated bourgeois liberalization in China in recent years have copied this view from the West intact, with practically nothing new in their speeches. If we compare them, we can find that many of their sayings were quoted straight from old books published in the West. For example, the West has said that Marx's ideal of socialism was been a utopia from the very start and will never come true. Whereas the so-called "elite" in China have also parroted that the two major heritages of mankind in the 20th century are the attempts and failure of socialism, and that "the topic of our research is not how socialism should be realized, but how socialism as an illusion of 'utopia' is discussed." Brazenly, they have concluded: "China must give up socialism and take the capitalist road." Such a theory serves to confirm the Western strategy of peaceful evolution, because it follows that peaceful evolution is not so terrible when only capitalism can save China and the pursuit of socialism has been a blunder.

3. The theory of total Westernization. There is nothing new in this either. As we know, in the past, the Western bourgeoisie regarded the West as the center and criterion of the world's progress. This reflected their vain attempt and ambition to dominate the whole world and their self-centered idealistic concept of history. For example, Hegel's criteria in historical philosophy were totally Western in nature, and he did not have a high opinion of China, playing down the Chinese political system as well as its culture. He even said that there was no science in China, that it did not know how to express beauty in art,

and that China was spiritually bereft. Hegel was very resourceful in his time, but he knew nothing about anything Chinese. His theory concerning China has long been repudiated, but has been revived in China in recent years. What accounts for such a phenomenon? This phenomenon also reflects the fact that some people wish to make China take the capitalist road. To them, modernization is "Westernization," which in turn equals "capitalization." Some things that Fang Lizhi has said are rather stark, and his version of "total Westernization" is in actuality "total capitalization." Liu Xiaobo, the author of "River Elegy," has also totally negated everything in traditional Chinese culture. "River Elegy" falls into the category of creating public opinion for total Westernization. Its author believes that there is nothing good in things Chinese. It follows that because of this, there is no resistance to speak of in confronting Western ideological penetration.

One of the genuine Sinologists, Joseph Lee, has written a voluminous "History of the Development of Chinese Science and Technology" with resourceful data. We cannot but feel ashamed that we Chinese have never written such a substantial a book to illustrate what great contributions our ancestors made to mankind in this domain. Some of our so-called "elite" lag far behind some foreigners in their understanding of the Chinese culture. Joseph Lee believes that historically, China surpassed the West in many aspects of science and technology, and that it wasn't until after the 17th century that China become backward. A recent publication called "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers" has also acknowledged that of all the civilizations of premodern times, none appeared more advanced or felt more superior than China; it was the envy of foreign visitors at the time. Therefore, China's backwardness is by no means inborn as it was described in "River Elegy," but was the result of China's feudal system and foreign aggression for over 200 or 300 years. Even so, this was but a short instant in the long river of history; therefore, there are no grounds for believing that China is backward in nature. Such a conclusion is entirely founded on an ignorance of history. The important thing at present is to reestablish the confidence and national pride of the Chinese people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put it well: "If the Chinese people are able to stand up, they will certainly be able to plant their feet firmly amidst the forests of the world's nations." With such confidence and determination, the Chinese people will possess the spiritual strength to resist and oppose political, ideological, and cultural penetration by the Western bourgeoisie.

United States & Canada

Bush's Remarks on Bilateral Ties Reported

OW1312144389 Beijing in English to North America
0300 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] U.S. President George Bush said he is looking for ways to find a common ground with China in a hope of

improving relations. Radio Beijing's correspondent in Washington Chen Donong reports:

President Bush said he made the right decision in sending a high-level mission to China in an effort to prevent China from remaining totally isolated.

In a speech to newspapers' editorial writers at the White House on Monday, President Bush said he wants to seek a common ground with China and expressed the hope that he could improve the relationship. He said he realized the difficulty of this relationship, but he does not want to make it any worse. He would like to think it would improve.

Official of the Bush Administration said: The Scowcroft-Eagleburger mission was clearly designed to move the two countries toward more normalized relations.

The sources said: President Bush was determined to go ahead with the effort even though some senior advisers had feared a backlash at home. They said former President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger served as important channels leading up to Bush's overture. They also said Professor T.D. Lee of Colombia University also played a role in his report to Bush that China's leadership wanted to better relations with the United States.

U.S. 'Peaceful Evolution' Strategy Scored

Zhengzhou LINGDAO KEXUE [LEADERSHIP SCIENCE] in Chinese No 10, 1989 pp 4-6

[Article by Zhang Weiping (1728 5588 5493), CPC Central Party School and Zhang Liejun (1728 3525 6511), Beijing Haidian District CPC Party School: "Sharp Vigilance Against the International 'Overall Climate'"]

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party on the one hand maintained that class struggle is no longer a principal contradiction and decided to end the use of the slogan "take class struggle as the key link"; but on the other hand maintained that "because of domestic factors and international influences, class struggle will still exist on a long-term basis within a certain framework and could still intensify under certain types of conditions." For a long period of time, however, we only talked about abolishing classes and did not speak of class struggle within a certain framework nor about the possibility of it becoming more acute under certain conditions; and furthermore spreading the one-sided propaganda that throughout the world "love is everywhere." In reality, this one-sidedness had a paralyzing effect on the party inside and out. This is a profound lesson. Ever since Lenin established the first socialist nation, imperialists have all along viewed socialism and communism as the greatest threat to the "free world" (or capitalist nations). Their conspiratorial activities to attempt to overthrow the communist party and negate the socialist system have never ever ceased. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China and

after the trial of strength with U.S. imperialism in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, they have changed their strategies and tactics in their struggle against socialist nations. In the mid-1950s of the 20th century, Dulles raised for the first time the issue of adopting the "peaceful evolution" strategy to subvert the political power of the communist party and pinned his hopes on the representative personages inside the communist party and on the third and fourth generations of people in the socialist countries. However, because of the continuing exposures made by members of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries such as Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and the high level of vigilance maintained by the Chinese people, the imperialists' plot did not succeed. After Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of his generation passed away one after the other, and especially during the new era after our party put forward its policy of opening up to the outside world, the imperialists felt that "a golden opportunity had arrived" and hence some of their international studies experts placed emphasis on the "peaceful evolution" strategy. Early on during the beginning of the 1980s, the United States invested several hundred million dollars in a strategy of "psychological warfare" targeted at the Soviet Union and China with Poland as the point of penetration. Several years later, they came to consider Poland too small a country to play a major role in the communist world. They therefore gradually began to place their emphasis on China—a country with one fifth of the world's population. They felt that if China could become a close partner of the "free world," the entire communist world could collapse. Just when this sort of consideration was advanced, several U.S. government officials and scholars harboring evil designs attempted to take advantage of our country's reform and opening up to the outside world to seek out and support proponents of bourgeois liberalization and to develop an "independent political democratic force" in order to attain "the ultimate transformation from a communist society to a 'free world'".

The United States has been the most active in promoting the "peaceful evolution" strategy and the most generous in investment spending. At the suggestion of the U.S. president, the U.S. State Department on 18-19 October 1983 convened a conference on the "Democratization of Communist Countries" "with the purpose of determining and formulating measures to promote democracy and freedom for (countries) under communist rule." After that, many conferences were also held to map out strategies and tactics. During one of these conferences, former Secretary of State Shultz delivered a systematic speech, and after holding discussions with participants, formulated the following five measures and new tactics to carry out "peaceful transformation" (also called "peaceful evolution") targeted at communist countries.

First, step up efforts to carry out thought infiltration and political influence through international broadcast. At a conference, Shultz said: 'Our radio broadcast has become a free news service substitute in communist

countries. The U.S. Government will spend US \$44 million during this fiscal year as the first allotment of a US\$ 1 billion modernization plan to strengthen geographical and political influence through this type of radio broadcast." In other words, the U.S. Government plans to allocate US \$1 billion to step up international broadcast directed at countries under communist rule and carry out so-called "thought infiltration and political influence," in an attempt to make people in these countries, especially young students and intellectuals, worship western "democracy," "freedom," and "human rights" and to totally westernize these people's thinking and political awareness. This measure taken by the United States has indeed made a considerable impact on young students in socialist countries.

Second, strengthen ideological and political influence on intellectuals through academic and cultural exchanges. For this purpose, the U.S. government and concerned financial groups allocated several hundred million U.S. dollars in aid to a number of academic societies, specialists, and cultural departments. They conducted thought infiltration and political influence through these groups and personnel. First, by convening various academic conferences and related international conferences, they gave scholars who worshipped western "democracy" and "freedom" all types of honors and awards, and raised their reputation and position at home and abroad. Next, they directly aided social science research organizations in socialist countries, and urged them to undertake research projects that would help spread western "democracy," "freedom," and "human rights." Through teacher and theorist exchanges and lectures, they publicized the "contributions" and "progressive nature" created by Western democratic systems, and "attacked the arbitrary decisions and cruelty of communist leaders." In fact, their goal was to defame communist leadership. According to one foreign scholar, some western politicians believe that to confuse the thoughts of people in communist countries they must belittle the theoretical system these people believe in. And to belittle these theories, they must disgrace the leaders that founded and uphold these theoretical systems; the first was Mao Zedong, the second was Stalin, and the third is.... To achieve this goal, they defame communist leaders unscrupulously.

Third, actively subsidize publishing, press, news, and other agencies and make people have a general interest in and fondness for books, periodicals, and newspapers of the Western "Free" World. To this end, through subsidies, recommendations, and other methods, the governments of the United States and other capitalist countries and their related publishing and news agencies have in a big way infiltrated socialist countries with Western political philosophy and social theories in order to shake the people's faith in socialism and communism. Several million copies of their highly-praised "The Third Wave," "Great Trends," and several dozen other works have been distributed in our country. Although several of these books presented some knowledge on the technical revolution and were certainly enlightening, their

social historical perspective was wrong to the point of being reactionary, containing great deception and poison. These social theories hold that future society will be an information society and not a communist one. They further hold that Marx's communism fancifully emerged in an era before electric lights, and that their information society was planned with the aid of electronic computers. This is truly taking a drastic measure to deal with the situation, and is fundamentally undermining the people's faith in communism and negating the necessity of the communist party's leadership.

Fourth, support "independent political organizations" of socialist countries so that "free, democratic forces would gradually form and develop." The measures include: 1. directly supporting representative personages inside the communist party who worship "democratic politics" and way of life of the "free world" and supporting public figures who advocate liberalization so that they can become the backbone for the realization of Western democracy and liberalization. Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian are prime examples supporting and encouraging noted personages to wield their widespread connections and extensive influences to form independent political organizations and social groups which are to be used as the entities for realizing democracy and liberalization. Such organizations as the "autonomous student union" and the "autonomous labor union" formed during the 4 June counterrevolutionary rebellion are among the major ones; 3. encouraging nongovernmental organizations in the West such as labor unions and industrial unions to "actively assist workers' autonomous organizations of the communist countries to engage in peaceful struggle for freedom"; 4. instigating churches to expand their activities and ranks and to make all possible efforts to apply religious principles to politics; and 5. using money to bribe scholars to create ideological turmoil, to confuse and poison people's minds, and to belittle and vilify cadres, especially political cadres, of the communist party. Former deputy editor-in-chief of the SHENZHEN QIANJIAN BAO (SHENZHEN YOUTH NEWS), Cao Changqing, was a national degenerate whom right extremist groups in the United States and Hong Kong bribed with thousands of U.S. dollars. He used the money to stir up the so-called "Shekou Disturbance" by fabricating lies and engaging in conspiracies to attack and slander those comrades upholding the four cardinal principles and to vilify political cadres of the communist party. After his conspiracy and hideous doings were disclosed, he escaped to the United States, joined such reactionary organizations as the "China Democracy Alliance" and "China Spring," and publicly engaged in anti-communist, anti-socialist propaganda. He, like members and leaders of other reactionary organizations, is the petty running dog of imperialists specializing in thought infiltration and subversion. According to Shultz, the aforementioned measures are extremely important. He, however, stated, "we must take more actions to support the emergence of democratic forces in communist countries. We need new

mechanism, strength, and emphasis to exert more vigorous efforts." Thus, the U.S. government regards "establishing political organizations" and supporting "democratic forces" as the strategic key points of "peaceful evolution."

Fifth, taking advantage of socialist countries' reforms and opening up to the outside world to promote democracy and gradually change the nature of these countries' political systems. The measures include: 1. providing the political forces engaged in establishing democratic institutions with educational, organizational, technical, and other types of assistance through trade relations established after opening up; 2. changing the nature of the communist regimes through economic and political structural reforms. Shultz especially emphasized this point. He felt that "some communist countries are facing a new era of democratic reform and revolution. While the weaknesses of the communist societies become more obvious, people's yearning for freedom remains strong. Concessions made by the communist regimes in response to people's feelings and economic needs probably have sown the seeds of transforming these regimes. Needless to say, this has made these regimes very uneasy." Furthermore, he held that "official or unofficial market reform measures are bound to affect the governing method of the communist countries." U.S. government officials fully agree with Shultz. They unanimously maintained that "internal forces should be considered as a key factor responsible for achieving democracy for communist countries. Only the people of these countries can apply sufficient pressures needed to carry out various reforms." They further indicated that in order to win the aforementioned struggle, the U.S. government is determined to provide material support at all costs and that "U.S. Government leaders," if necessary, "will continue to use both words and deeds to condemn violations of human rights in communist countries."

From the above situation we can see that, taking the United States as representative of the capitalist countries, no price is too high to protect the capitalist system. Some of the United States' large financial groups and capitalists greatly support the U.S. Government's "peaceful transformation" strategy and have taken the initiative in contributing huge amounts of money to ensure the realization of this strategic plan "relating to the fate of the free world." Over the past several years, their various activities and efforts have already achieved marked success. In the words of one foreign international strategy expert, "there is already initial success." During the Reagan Administration, but especially since Bush came to office, they have paid particular attention to work targeted at young students whom they see as the power that they must primarily rely on to realize Western "democracy," "liberalization," and the "protection of human rights" in socialist countries, especially in "the ancient country of China." According to relevant data, the United States has allocated over \$3 billion in the last several years for various expenditure associated with subsidizing and training foreign-exchange graduate students in the United States. Of this, a large portion has

been used for foreign-exchange graduate students from socialist countries. China alone has had over 40,000 students involved. The U.S. Government has put in a lot of work with the Chinese foreign-exchange graduate students in the United States because it sees them as the hope for China's realizing Western democracy and liberalization. It has entrusted relevant schools of higher learning and research organs with the task of taking various measures to create conditions for these "promising talented people" to continue pursuing advanced studies so that they can become "successful," establish their reputation, and achieve personal gain; and become westernized in their thinking, political view, ideological emotions, lifestyles, customs, and so forth, thus becoming the "most reliable and most trusted force" in the future to change the communist political regime. An American "scholar" has asked, is not the Communist Party of China filling its cadre and leading body positions with younger, more specialized, and more educated people. These promising graduate students are the talented people that fit these three characteristics the most. In the future, it's possible that some of them will return to China and assume leadership positions. Therefore, the communist society evolving into a "free world" is not only completely possible, but could occur in the next century. The views of this American scholar reflects the heartfelt wishes of the American capitalist class and government officials. This further tells us that the United States has been resolute in carrying out the "peaceful evolution" and "peaceful transformation" strategies against the socialist countries and has never abandoned this measure. When undergoing reform and opening up, we must maintain a high degree of vigilance against the imperialists' scheme to use "democracy" and "liberalization" to change the socialist system. In particular, we must take the facts from the unrest and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and resolutely educate party members, cadres, and the masses against bourgeois liberalization so that they can always maintain clear minded.

It should be pointed out that socialism replacing capitalism is an objective law that is independent of the imperialists' will. Their strategies of "peaceful transformation" and "political subversion" are nothing but dreams that are doomed to failure. However, the road to advancement of socialist revolution and construction is tortuous, and mistakes in our work are hard to avoid. At home and abroad, some people who harbor evil intentions will certainly use our mistakes to engage in conspiratorial and sabotage activities. Therefore, on the one hand, we must teach people to recognize the objective laws of historical development, maintain a clear mind, and bolster confidence for victory. On the other hand, our party and government must be strict in running the party and the country, eliminate corruption, overcome bureaucratism, work hard to reduce and avoid mistakes, and use our exemplary actions and glorious achievements to win the support and trust of the people throughout the country. In these two aspects, each and

every party cadre, especially leading cadres, has on his shoulder an important historical responsibility.

Near East & South Asia

Yang Shangkun Tour of Four Nations Previewed

Vice Minister Comments

OW1412135489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1316 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)—The Chinese vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, Qi Huaiyuan, said here today that President Yang Shangkun's forthcoming visit to Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman has "very important and profound significance."

Qi said it will be the first visit by the Chinese president to foreign countries since the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in June. The visit will start on December 18.

Qi, who will accompany President Yang on the visit, said the visit shows the stable domestic situation in China. Meanwhile, China's foreign policies remain unchanged.

He pointed out that a fundamental aim of China's foreign policies is to strengthen unity and co-operation with the Third-World countries.

China has all along enjoyed friendly relations with Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman and the relations between China and the four are developing smoothly.

"There are no conflicts in fundamental interests between China and the four countries," he said, "And we are satisfied with our friendly relations and co-operation based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

"We treat each other and respect each other sincerely and we are totally equal."

China and the four countries support one another. They co-ordinate their stands on the questions of seeking a fair, complete and reasonable solution to the Middle East issue and of realizing the stability and peace of the Gulf region as well as other international and regional issues. Their relations can be regarded as a model of relations between different countries.

Qi said that in recent years leaders of China and the four countries have frequently exchanged visits.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt has visited China many times and the former Chinese President Li Xiannian has also visited Egypt. Many Chinese leaders have visited the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman.

The visits have enhanced the understanding and trust between China and the four countries.

Qi said China and the four countries have their own strong points in economic development and they have set up various forms of economic co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, learning from one another, offsetting their weaknesses and seeking common development.

In the past few years, the Chinese Government and the governments of the four countries have made remarkable and satisfying progress in co-operation in the fields of economics, trade, contracted construction, labor services and science and technology. Their cultural and sporting exchanges are also expanding.

The Chinese Government and people value their friendship with the four countries and it is a basic policy for China to continue to consolidate and develop that friendship.

During the visit, President Yang Shangkun and leaders of the four countries will exchange views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. "They will also inform each other of their domestic situations and foreign policies."

He said that the Chinese president's visit to the four countries will surely achieve the goal of promoting understanding, friendship, co-operation and common development.

Envoy on Visit To Egypt

OW1312023589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0032 GMT 13 Dec 89

[Text] Cairo, December 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun's forthcoming visit to Egypt will enhance the already solid relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt, Chinese ambassador in Egypt Zhan Shiliang said at a press conference here today.

The visit, Zhan said, will be "an important event" in the history of Sino-Egyptian relations.

"We firmly believe that the bilateral relations between China and Egypt, two long-time reliable friends, will be boosted to a new stage by President Yang's visit," the ambassador noted.

Yang is scheduled to start an official goodwill visit to Egypt from December 18 at the invitation of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This will be his first visit to the Middle East as head of state of the People's Republic of China.

Zhan told a group of reporters, "to continuously strengthen the Sino-Egyptian cooperation in various fields is a policy we unswervingly adhere to."

Zhan, reviewing the development of the relations between the two countries, said that China and Egypt have been closely linked with each other through friendly economic and cultural exchanges since ancient times, especially since 1956 when the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Egypt was the first among African and Arab countries to establish diplomatic ties with China.

"China and Egypt have sympathized with and helped each other in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty in the long years of the past," the ambassador said.

During the visit, President Yang will hold talks with Mubarak on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern, Zhan said.

Yang's itinerary will include inauguration together with Mubarak of the Cairo International Conference Center built with Chinese aid, Zhan said.

Citing the center as a good example of cooperation between the two countries, the ambassador pointed out to the "great potentials" for further cooperation.

Yang's visit to Egypt will be the first leg of his four-nation Middle East tour which will also take him to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Oman.

Political & Social

Zhao's 'Private Think Tank' Said Restored

HK1412052089 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
14 Dec 89 p 1

[Report: "State Commission for Restructuring Economic System Comprehensively Restored"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec—The State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, which is responsible for drafting the overall plan for restructuring the economic system throughout the country and for arranging and directing the restructuring, has comprehensively resumed work.

Because the Commission was closely linked with former CPC leader Zhao Ziyang, who had served as its part-time director, it was once accused of being Zhao Ziyang's private think tank. In particular, because the commission was accused of playing a "certain role" during the period of storm in Beijing, it could not initiate normal work since the "4 June" incident.

According to sources, after investigation, the Beijing authorities recently reached "the conclusion that the problem of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System during the period of storm in Beijing was not as serious as in some other ministries and commissions," and stressed that the commission is a formal department under the State Council, and not the private think tank of any individual, enabling the commission's officials of various ranks to carry on their work again.

According to sources, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System recently held a forum of responsible people from some provincial and city commissions (or offices) for restructuring the economic system and from State Council departments concerned, listened to reports, and solicited opinions on work in economic reform for next year. In addition, the commission's report on convening a national meeting on restructuring the economic system next year has been approved by the major leaders of the State Council. At present, preparation for the meeting is being actively carried out, and it will be convened in the near future.

Article Denounces Liu Binyan as 'Traitor'

HK1412024089 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese
25 Nov 89 p 4

[Article by Guan Hua (4619 5478): "Denouncing the Traitor Liu Binyan"]

[Text] First of all, I agree with the decision of the Chinese Writers' Association to expel Liu Binyan and Su Xiaokang from the organization because they had been carrying out subversive activities abroad against the Chinese Government and had totally degenerated into reactionary traitors.

Today, I would like to go into Liu Binyan's case in particular. Several years ago, the party Central Committee expelled Liu Binyan from the party as it was about to begin a drive to combat bourgeois liberalization. I am always of the opinion that apart from adopting the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" in helping comrades who have made mistakes, we should be magnanimous and give lenient treatment to them, because man cannot be free from mistakes. But we can only adopt this attitude toward comrades and friends. The party Central Committee and government treated Liu Binyan this way after he was expelled from the party. He enjoyed special treatment as a Chinese writer and professor, going to foreign countries, selling his ideas, and giving lectures. He talked and went to any foreign country he pleased. For him, did this not mean personal freedom? Did this not mean democracy? Which writer, famous or otherwise, has enjoyed such treatment as he did? Who gave him such a special treatment so that he could spread bourgeois liberalization anywhere in the world, could say whatever he liked, and could hurl abuse at whomsoever he pleased? This indicates that the CPC has really shown the utmost tolerance and patience toward him, a man who had made mistakes. I believe that the party was magnanimous enough.

What is unforgivable is that when the country was in trouble, and when there was a counterrevolutionary rebellion aimed at overthrowing the CPC and government, Liu Binyan turned into a traitor and laid bare his wild ambition. He betrayed his country and threw in his lot with foreigners. Together with other deserters he fabricated rumors in foreign countries that there was no democracy and freedom in China, with the result that people in foreign countries who had established friendly ties with China for many years took a sceptical attitude towards us, and some foreign governments made threats and imposed economic sanctions against us. Is it very clear that Liu Binyan, Su Xiaokang, and a handful of counterrevolutionary deserters were patriots or traitors?

A few days ago I visited two counties in eastern Shandong. The cadres there told me that during the rebellion, peasants rushed to purchase TV sets and transistor radios to acquaint themselves with state affairs. They listened to the broadcasts while working in the field. They condemned the scum of intellectuals as traitors. A county party committee secretary said to me that the work of purchasing summer crops was better accomplished this year than at any other time. The work was done quickly and smoothly, and more crops were purchased. The peasants said: "We should help the country when it comes up against difficulties." Who are patriots and who are traitors? Laboring people or the handful of intellectual scum? Is it a bitter lesson? A few years ago Liu Binyan self-styled himself as Liu Qingtian [famous and just judge in Chinese history], but now people call him traitor.

Engels said: "Transformation is a great basic process." The mistakes committed by Liu Binyan, Su Xiaokang, and their ilk have turned into contradictions between

ourselves and the enemy among the people. I should like to reiterate my viewpoint: The recent counterrevolutionary rebellion tells us that in this world and society, both of which are complicated and riven with disputes, there is only one way to judge politics, economics, culture, law, literature, and art. That is from state interests, national interests, the people's interests, and the party's interests. Politics are the general program of interests, and proletarian politics, in my opinion, are the general program of the proletariat's interests.

Changsha Court Sentences Three Protestors

*HK1412132089 Hong Kong AFP in English
GMT 1309 14 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, Dec 14 (AFP)—A court in a southern Chinese city hit by protests for democracy last spring sentenced three Chinese to jail, two for being in an outlawed union during the unrest, a report seen here Thursday said.

The official HUNAN DAILY, dated December 9, said the prison terms ranging from three to 13 years were handed down by the intermediate court in the provincial capital Changsha last Friday.

Zhang Jingsheng, 35, once jailed for four years for spreading "counter-revolutionary propaganda," continued to have a "hostile attitude towards people after his release," the paper said.

He was jailed this time for 13 years for making pro-democracy speeches at Hunan University, joining an illegal workers' union, inciting workers to strike and students to boycott classes, as well as writing anti-government leaflets.

Liu Jianan, a 38-year-old teacher, was sentenced to 10 years for listening to "enemy radio" of Taiwan, and sending letters to Taiwan intelligence in Hong Kong, Japan and the Nationalist-held island.

A 25-year-old worker, Wang Changhuai, who was a leader of Changsha's autonomous workers' union, was given a three-year sentence simply for turning himself into the police on June 15, the paper said.

Independent worker and student unions sprang up across China during the student-led movement for democracy but were banned after the demonstrations were brutally crushed by the army in Beijing on June 4.

The official media has reported 14 executions from the crackdown following June while thousands of people have been arrested.

Army Meeting Reaffirms Absolute Party Leadership

*OW1412125989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 14 Dec 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission [CMC]; Yang Shangkun, state president and first vice chairman of the CMC; Liu Huaqing, CMC vice chairman; and Yang Baibing, CMC secretary general and director of the General Political Department, had a cordial meeting at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with all the comrades attending the all-Army political work conference and had a group picture with them.

Also present at the meeting were representatives attending the all-Army logistics affairs conference and representatives attending a plenary meeting of the Air Force party committee.

CMC members Hong Xuezhi, Qin Jiwei, Chi Haotian, and Zhao Nanqi were present at the meeting.

The all-Army political work conference opened in Beijing on 11 December. Guided by the principles outlined at the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the recent enlarged meeting of the CMC, its central mission is to collectively study and discuss issues of further intensifying and reforming political work in the Armed Forces under the new situation of reform, opening, and developing the socialist commodity economy so as to ensure the party's absolute leadership over the Armed Forces and guarantee that the Armed Forces are always up to political standards.

Present at the meeting were leaders of the General Political Department and the CMC Discipline Inspection Commission, directors of political departments of all major military units, and leading comrades of relevant departments.

Yang Baibing addressed the opening session of the conference. He emphatically pointed out that while political work in the Armed Forces has great ramifications under the new situation, the most important task is to ensure that the Armed Forces can always measure up politically. He said that this has a close bearing on the infrastructure of the Armed Forces and on the country's long lasting peace.

Leadership at County Level To Be Assessed

*HK1312121889 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO No 48
in Chinese 4 Dec 89 pp 7, 89*

["Informed-Sources Forum" by Yu Wei (1429 3634): "Honesty in Performing Official Duties to Be Regarded as An Important Aspect in Assessing Cadres"]

[Text] Soon after the Beijing incident, the Chinese authorities began assessing the leadership lineups at all levels in the organs under the central authorities and government, and in the areas which had been in turmoil. The assessment was mainly to check their political attitude toward and behavior in the incident. A source is quoted as saying that the authorities made a decision not

long ago to carry out a thorough and painstaking assessment of cadres at the county (department) level or above. It is designed not only to understand their performance throughout the recent political struggle, but also to assess their attitude toward: The four cardinal principles, the reform and open-door policies, and corruption found in state organs. It is generally believed to be of positive significance in assessing leading cadres to take into account how honest they are in performing official duties and how bold they are in combating corruption.

As disclosed by the source, the authorities pointed out: Owing to weakened political work and mistakes and lapses in other fields, quite a few cadres have failed to stand the test of reform and opening to the outside world. These cadres have also taken a passive attitude in work, practiced corruption, and cut themselves off from the masses, thus damaging the party's prestige among the masses. All these problems were mainly found within the party. Therefore, it is necessary to resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies within the party, concentrate energy on investigating and dealing with those who seriously violated the law and discipline by practicing corruption, taking bribes, and engaging in speculation and profiteering, thus abusing their powers. It is necessary to severely punish corrupt elements. It is necessary to overcome all obstructions, and to deal with the suspect as soon as he is clearly found guilty. At the same time, the authorities emphasized that it is necessary to severely deal with those who interfere with and sabotage the work of investigating suspects and dealing with criminals.

Organs under the central authorities and the State Council should try their best to accomplish the overall and historical assessment of cadres at the department level and above by the end of the 1st quarter of next year. All departments and units are expected to select a number of cadres who are experienced and are suitable to make an assessment of cadres to join the work team. It is necessary to make an objective and fair assessment of cadres on the basis of facts, and to make necessary organizational readjustments of the leadership lineups in light of the results of assessment. The central authorities will directly send assessment groups to take care of the relevant work in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the State Commission for Restructuring Economy, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Public Health, of more than 100 organs under the central authorities and the State Council.

Chengdu Hosts Ideological Work Conference

HK1312052989 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Text] The national conference on ideological and political work among staff and workers was jointly held by 23 Chinese cities in Chengdu City from 6 December to 9 December.

At the conference, more than 130 representatives from 23 cities conscientiously studied and implemented the

spirit of the 4th Plenary Session and the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and held discussions and carried out explorations with a view to resolving the problems faced by the ideological and political work among the staff and workers.

At the conference Zhao Yinghua, vice president of the China Society of Ideological and Political Work among Staff and Workers, made a speech expounding some nationwide problems faced by the ideological and political work among staff and workers. Wu Xihai, member of the standing committee of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Chengdu City CPC Committee, and various other responsible leaders attended and spoke at the conference.

Article Stresses Political, Ideological Work

HK2111004189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 89 p 6

[Article by Shi Luyuan (4258 7120 0954): "Maintain and Display the Superiority of the Party's Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] One of the party's brilliant traditions, as well as its superiority, is its ideological and political work. As pointed out by the communique of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee: "We must vigorously strengthen the ideological and political work in the party. The education and struggle for upholding the four cardinal principles and persistently opposing bourgeois liberalization must be carried out on a long-term basis." Through ideological and political work the party awakened the masses to join the large and powerful revolutionary army to overthrow the rule of the three big mountains. After the founding of the country, our party, relying on correct policies and powerful ideological and political work, guided the wide mass of peasants and handicraft laborers onto the road of socialist collectivization, educated and guided the private commercial and industrial businessmen onto the road of government-private joint operations, and thus triumphantly completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of production materials with peaceful means. The party, again relying on ideological and political work, mobilized and guided the people of the whole nation toward large-scale socialist construction and attained enormous, world-renowned achievement.

Why has ideological and political work become the party's superiority? First, the principle of our party is wholeheartedly serving the people. The political targets, lines, directions, and policies advocated by the party are aimed at the fundamental interests of the wide mass of the people. The party engages in ideological and political work not for its own particular interests but "for the masses to recognize, to unify and struggle for their own interests." Therefore the masses always understand and accept the propaganda, education, reasons, and the directions in ideological and political work, which is all done in accordance with the party line, direction, and

policy. The ideological and political work conducted by all of the exploitative classes (including the exploitative classes at the progressive stages) is no match with ours.

Second, our party is the advanced force for the working class. It has advanced scientific theories—it is armed with Marxism-Leninism—and understands the objective laws of social development. The political targets advocate the line, direction, and policy stipulated by the party, conform with the objective requirements of historical development, and can be verified by practice. Even when mistakes are made, the party is in a position to correct these mistakes. The party adheres to a thoroughly materialistic stand and convinces and educates people with the power of truth and facts.

Third, we Communists have the good style of strict self-discipline, setting personal examples and observance of the consistency of words with deeds. In ideological and political work, the party insists on combining teaching by words and example, with emphasis on the latter. The party insists that the cadres always play the model role and be the role-setter for the masses. The cadres take the lead in practicing all that is required of the masses. The cadres consciously refrain from doing things which the masses are advised not to do. Herein lies the strong appeal of the party's ideological and political work.

Fourth, ours is an organizational, disciplined, and highly centralized party. There is a centralized, organized work body for ideological and political work from the central to grass-roots levels, organizationally ensuring a tight coordination and harmony of various forces. Since ideological and political work on the masses is prosecuted according to a centralized plan by the central authorities, it has a powerful, coordinated force.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, ideological and political work has played a tremendous role in the criticism of the "two whatever's," promoting ideological liberation and bringing order out of chaos. During the last few years, the wide mass of cadres engaging in political work have diligently done a great deal of work in implementing the party's reform and opening up policy, enabling the policy to take root in people's minds, effectively advancing the progress of economic structural reform and opening up. But viewed overall, there has remained quite a number of problems in the party's ideological and political work in the last few years. Its inherent superiority has not been given full play, and there have appeared many negative phenomena in the ideological field. "Evaluating everything in terms of money," pursuing small immediate benefits at the expense of lofty ideals, concentrating on personal interests to the exclusion of national interests, debasing one's motherland and fellow countrymen, and worshipping foreign culture and ingratiating oneself with foreigners—all these tendencies have found their way back. Society is permeated with an unhealthy, shallow, vulgar, and corrupt atmosphere, and various social evils which were stamped out at the start of the founding of

the country have reappeared. Even more serious is that bourgeois liberalization has spread far and near, fomenting and leading to serious political turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. Of course the causes of these phenomena originated from different areas, but one extremely important cause has obviously been the weak and erroneous ideological and political work.

Under the new situation, to maintain and develop the superiority of the party's ideological and political work, we must conduct some profound introspection and clearly recognize and make up our minds to correct mistakes, so that ideological and political work can be effectively strengthened and improved.

Ideological and Political Work Must be Given Due Importance. In recent years, there has developed within our party a tendency to take lightly or even negate ideological and political work. Some comrades uphold the Marxist principle of material interests and stress economic means, downplaying the functions of ideological and political work. Under the slogan "Step down from the commanding position of ideological and political work," some comrades negate the importance of ideological and political work in party leadership; some even advocate "money in command," replacing ideological and political work with material stimulation. The number of staff in the political work cadre force is drastically reduced, and their social status has dropped considerably. Many political work cadres switch to administrative work or other kinds of jobs. Even party secretaries give up ideological and political work to engage in money making, seriously weakening ideological and political work.

Material interests have been an important principle in Marxism and should be upheld. But that does not mean that we can straightforwardly equalize it with economic means. Economic means is only one of the means in regulating material interests in society. It does not constitute the whole of the principle of material interests. Powerful and scientific ideological and political work is also a necessary condition for upholding the Marxist principle of material interests. This is because: 1) The fundamental point in upholding the Marxist principle of material interests is to make the masses recognize their own interests, and rally them for the struggle for their own interests. The masses often recognize only individual or small groups' short-term economic interests and fail to recognize independently the common fundamental class and national interests, which can be brought to their understanding only through the help of party's ideological and political work. 2) Although the fundamental interests of the people are identical, there exists the contradiction of different interests within the people. To regulate the contradiction of these interests, interests of a certain party must be sacrificed for those of another; for instance, individual interests for the fulfillment of state or collective interests must be sacrificed, and foregoing of short-term for long-term interests in exchange and so on must be foregone. People will not consciously adopt this course of action if prodded by economic

means alone. Money alone will not secure a spirit of self-sacrifice. For that purpose, socialist morality and the force of law are needed. And this calls for ideological and political work to raise people's moral standards and law-abiding consciousness. 3) The interests of the masses contain not only material interests but also a variety of spiritual interests; for instance, an improvement in the power of understanding and spiritual awareness, molding of a fine character, a life of unity and harmonious human relationships, and so on. All this cannot be achieved by economic means. Lastly, even the selection and implementation of economic means must rely on ideological and political work. A moment's thinking will suggest that if the ideology of leading cadres is not set right, how can we ensure that the economic means adopted will be fair and rational? If the masses were not helped to understand the necessity and rationale of the adopted economic measures, how could we be sure that the masses will appreciate, accept, and obey them wholeheartedly? Therefore upholding the Marxist principle of material interests does not mean that ideological and political work become useless. On the contrary it is all the more necessary to rely on it as a guarantee.

Of course it is necessary to relinquish the slogan "politics in command," and its corollary "ideological and political work in command." But denying thereby due importance to ideological and political work in party leadership and negating its leading functions is to go from one extreme to another. It is true that ideological and political work can never replace party leadership, but, as an important means for the implementation of party work, it is a necessary, important and integral element in party leadership.

We Must Set Ideological and Political Work in the Right Direction. In the last few years, a bias has appeared in the leading thought for ideological and political work: concentrating on motivating individuals to work for specific businesses of their units and to complete specific missions, but not paying attention to improving individuals' fundamental political consciousness and thinking, and their moral quality, or preparing them to serve the noble goals of realizing socialism and communism, or ensuring their minds and various projects to develop healthily along the socialist path. Many speeches and writings confine ideological and political work to motivating men to work. Under this thinking, the education of four cardinal principles slows down, the great Marxist revolutionary thesis is seldom mentioned, socialist and communist ideals become increasingly a rare topic, and even words such as "political direction" is rarely heard.

Of course ideological and political work should serve to motivate men to ensure completion of various specific operations and work targets. But it has far greater and more important functions and missions than this; for example, the undertaking of the education of socialist and communist ideals, and morality and disciplines in accordance with the line, direction, and policy of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, to comprehensively improve a person's political consciousness and the

quality of thinking and morality, and to direct and guide the thinking of the masses and various projects to develop healthily along the socialist path. When we say ideological and political work must exercise the functions of service and guarantees, the "service" here does not refer to service for any specific business or jobs but for the whole of socialist enterprise; and the "guarantee" here does not refer merely to the fulfillment of specific business or jobs but the guarantee that the enterprise of socialist building will have a powerful momentum and a correct direction in its development. If this were not the case, there would not be any distinction between party's ideological and political work and the ideological work of various other natures.

We must strengthen the principled nature and militancy of ideological and political work. Another critical mistake in ideological and political work in the last few years has been the weakening of its principled nature and militancy. Under the policy of upholding "mediation and guidance," some comrades adopt a laissez-faire attitude toward various erroneous ideologies. Active ideological struggle was pushed aside, and even basic criticism and self-criticism was abandoned. Under the slogan of "respecting, understanding, and caring for people," a sentimental attitude was adopted toward various erroneous ideologies, unprincipled sympathizing, excessive accommodating, overleniency, and pandering, all of which resulted in a serious flood of bourgeois liberalized ideology and other corrupt ideologies of the exploitative classes, and taking over a large portion of our ideological grounds. This development should serve as a profound lesson for us.

Of course the policy of "mediation and guidance" should be upheld in ideological and political work. But a full reading of mediation and guidance will take into consideration both mediation and guidance. "Mediation" means in this context that the object person of ideological and political work must be allowed to state his opinion, and that speech gagging devices such as seizing on the object person's vulnerable points, labeling, and bludgeoning are forbidden. "Guidance" here means the attempt to persuade and guide the object person, through laying bare facts and reasoning, to consciously exercise his own positive factors and overcome negative factors. Whether it is mediation or guidance, the purpose is the same: To enable the minds of the masses to develop in a correct direction, instead of allowing erroneous ideologies to grow unchecked. One of the implications of the mediation and guidance policy is the use of criticism and self-criticism, through which ideological struggle is waged, correct thinking is restored, and erroneous thinking is corrected.

Ideological and political work should proceed with respect, understanding, and care for the person who is being educated. But it should be perceived that ideological and political work is a task imbued with firm political principles. The respect, understanding, and care for the person being educated should be based on the premise of adhering to the correct principle. If respect,

understanding, and care are divorced from the correct principle, and any criticism or pointing out of an erroneous ideology is regarded as disrespect or misunderstanding, or if refusal of inappropriate demands is seen as not caring for people, does ideological and political work still carry any practical significance?

It is necessary to restore and develop the good style of setting personal examples and consistency between word and deeds. As a result of a slackening of inner-party ideological building over the recent years, bourgeois liberalized thinking and various corrupt phenomena have thrived and spread within our party, seriously damaging the good style of setting personal examples and observing the consistency between words and deeds in the party's ideological and political work. In conducting ideological and political work, some party members publicly endorse the socialist direction while privately making known their doubts about socialism. Some, while educating the public about the virtue of selfless dedication, stop at nothing in abusing their powers; educating the public about arduous struggle while misappropriating and spending recklessly public funds. Individual leading cadres are still defending—to public outrage—their practice of sending their daughters and sons to engage in commercial ventures and “official speculation,” seriously compromising party authority and weakening the persuasiveness and appeal of ideological and political work. Under the new situation, to maintain and develop the superiority of the party's ideological and political work, ideological education of party members, especially party member cadres, must take foremost precedence in ideological and political work. We must be determined to grasp well ideological building and the establishment of a good style for the party itself and strive to restore and develop the good party style of setting personal examples and consistency between words and deeds. Only then can we effectively strengthen the persuasiveness and appeal of ideological and political work.

Article Compares Marxism-Leninism, Pluralism

*OW1312050589 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 50 11-17 Dec 89 pp 23-25*

[Third and final installment of a series by Zhang Zhen, president of the China National Defense University: “Marxism-Leninism Is the Banner of Our Times”.]

[Text] Those advocating bourgeois liberalization have expressed the idea that so-called “pluralism” is the guiding ideology and asserted that Marxism-Leninism is only one of many schools of thought; it should not and cannot, they assert, become the guiding ideology by simply placing itself above other schools of thought. If Marxism-Leninism must treat other sciences with an equal attitude, respect the independent developmental laws of each science, constantly absorb theoretical nourishment from the development of other sciences to enrich and develop itself, and refrain from playing the part of the all-inclusive “science of the sciences,” then

classical writers of Marxism-Leninism would be in agreement, for they have always held this view. The Communist Party of China, as well, has always maintained such a stance. That is not where the divergence with the preachers of “pluralism” lies. The point of divergence lies, instead, in the question whether Marxism-Leninism will be used as the fundamental ideology guiding our work.

Those who propagate the view that “pluralism” should be the guiding ideology have ignored the basic common sense that in a society where classes exist, the ruling ideology of any country will naturally be the thought of the ruling class. In countries where slavery existed, the ruling ideology was the thought of the slaveowner class. In feudal countries, the ruling ideology was the thought of the feudal land owning class. In capitalist countries, the ruling ideology is the thought of the bourgeoisie. In socialist countries, the ruling thought is naturally the thought of the proletariat, that is, of Marxism-Leninism. The reason for this is clear to all. The class holding the dominant position in the socio-economic structure will naturally set up an ideology to protect its economic base. In other words, different ruling thoughts in different countries are the reflection and extension of the economic base of the country into the ideological realm. Marx and Engels pointed out in the Communist Manifesto: “The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the ideas of its ruling class.”

The bourgeoisie has always hypocritically concealed the class character of the ruling idea and depicted capitalist society as a paradise in which any ideology can freely develop. Actually, the capitalist society has its clear guiding ideology. This ideology is the social and political theory of the bourgeoisie which has gradually taken shape along with the growth of the capitalist commodity economy and which has been fully implemented in the constitutions and laws of the capitalist countries. The bourgeoisie has always adopted an attitude of rejection of any ideology that may endanger the capitalist domination. When the ideology of scientific communism came into being, the bourgeoisie regarded it as a dreadful “spectre” and tried its best to destroy it. Early in the 20th century, the bourgeoisie took further steps to formulate a global strategy for dealing with the “communist pestilence” and vowed to “terminate the terrible threat enshrouding the world.”

Thus, it can be seen that the “ideological freedom” of the bourgeoisie has its rigid demarcation line. Given such a situation, is it fair and equitable to require that socialist countries allow bourgeois ideology to have “an equal footing” with Marxism-Leninism and to permit every hue of Western ideologies to overflow society?

The guiding position of Marxism-Leninism, however, is determined not only by its class character but also by its fundamental nature. Like other sciences, Marxism-Leninism cannot dissociate itself from the concrete problems of the times. Its focus of attention is the general law of nature, of social and ideological development, and

the general trend and law of development of the times and the fundamental method by which the proletariat can fulfill its historical mission; it is concerned with a global, society, state, class, and revolutionary outlook. Compared with other scientific research aspects, these matters are of a fundamental nature.

This trait mandates that Marxism-Leninism should be of universal guiding significance. In man's multiple social and economic structures, a world outlook and methodology cover all of their aspects. There is no scientific research or any other kind of work that is not under the guidance of world outlook and methodology. The point is whether it is the scientific world outlook and methodology or non-scientific ones that give guidance.

In the field of social research, apart from world outlook and methodology, the outlook of the society, the state, class, and revolution also penetrates all structural aspects. Therefore, every step in scientific research and in other kinds of work should be subject to the fundamental viewpoints mentioned above. The question, again, is whether it is controlled by the scientific viewpoint or by the non-scientific one. In research of natural sciences, for example, so long as the researcher is a member of the class society, his research work will be affected by the outlook of the society, the state, class, and revolution. Marxism-Leninism, on the other hand, assimilated and reformed all useful aspects of mankind's ideological and cultural development of the past several thousand years, founded the world outlook and methodology of dialectical materialism (the scientific outlook of the society, the state, class, and revolution), and tested and verified, over a long period of time, the truth of such methods in social practice.

Those who advocate "pluralism" do not really intend to practise pluralistic guidance. Their real aim is to undermine our theoretical base and let the bourgeois ideology occupy the leading position. To attain their goal, they have adopted the trick of "handing up a sheep's head and selling dog meat," flaunting the banner of "developing Marxism-Leninism" in order to negate it. Fang Lizhi, one representative of bourgeois liberalization, once said: "Leaders have said that Marxism should be developed, and I have made use of this phrase." He also asserted: "The form can be retained, but the content should be changed. Protestants opposed Catholicism and carried out religious reform. However, they still used the same Bible. We can follow suit in China and hang up a sheep's head and sell dog meat."

Marxism-Leninism does need to be developed. This is, first of all, required in its practice. The theory came into existence by its being put into practice and, likewise, is developed by its ongoing practice. Its vitality lies in its constant analysis and study of new situations and new problems which arise in practice, the ability to enrich and develop itself by the formulation of new theory, as well as its ability to give guidance to its ongoing practice. Second, this is the essential developmental demand. An important mark that distinguishes Marxism-Leninism

from other ideological systems is the former's disavowal of an ultimate truth for all time; and it is, in nature, revolutionary and critical. Marx, Engels, and Lenin criticized those thinkers who frequently regarded their theories as the "ultimate truth." Lenin openly declared that if socialists were truly unwilling to lag behind the real life, they had to push science forward in all aspects. Third, the development of Marxism-Leninism requires the defense of Marxism-Leninism. It is currently being defamed and attacked, a situation to which no Marxist should remain indifferent. For this defense, however, we must continue its development. If we rigidly adhere to every sentence and word of Marxism and reject the theory's practical development, we will suffocate its vitality and create an ossified dogma. This, in itself, will provide an excuse for those who attack it. Only by developing Marxism-Leninism, enriching this scientific system with new theories and thus enabling it to have a clear and practical guiding significance, can we effectively answer those who defame and attack it on the pretext that the situation has changed.

However, developing Marxism-Leninism does not mean an excuse for discarding Marxism-Leninism; it means, on the contrary, a more strict adherence to its guiding role. While speaking of its development, we also mean adherence to it, for without adhering to it, its development will be out of the question. Likewise, without its development, adherence will lose its real sense. Therein exists the conflict between the two views on development. Proceeding from reality, Marxists respect the dialectical law of cognition and regard the truth as a process; they not only oppose the absolutes of man's cognition of a certain period, but also oppose the view that the cognition of mankind's truth is a thing passing in a flash. That is to say, adherence and development are integrated in a dialectical way and unified on a practical basis.

The opposite view of development, proceeding from a subjective supposition, is that its representatives negate the linked chain of mankind's cognition and deny the fact that truth is itself a process. They substitute relativism for dialectics and fall into a quagmire by negating the objective truth. With regard to those who advocate bourgeois liberalization, as far as the source of their theory of knowledge is concerned, they treat Marxism-Leninism precisely with the developmental view based on relativism. Of course, to negate the guiding position of Marxism-Leninism with the excuse of "developing Marxism-Leninism" is, first of all, not a problem of cognition, but of politics.

Advocating "substitution" in the name of "development" is a new form of struggle between us and the exponents of bourgeois liberalization. In recent years, they have peddled a great deal of mistaken ideas to the youth and to society as a whole by the appeal of such channels as the "multi-party system" in politics, "private ownership" in the economy, and the "theory of pluralism" in guiding ideology. To rebut such ideas, we must sum up the law of class struggle which takes special

forms during the socialist period, enhance our ability to discern bourgeois liberalization, and raise our level of struggle.

To sum up, Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical basis guiding our thinking. This is our firm and unshakable principle. The "outdatedness theory," the "theory of harmfulness," and the "theory of pluralism" spread by those who advocate bourgeois liberalization are aimed at demolishing this theoretical base. In order to thoroughly foil their plot to undermine socialism, we must carry out the study, publicity, and research into the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism among the cadres and young people in a down-to-earth manner. Only by comparison can one distinguish. Only if we study with a practical eye the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, while at the same time grasping their profound meaning, can we clearly perceive the insignificance of some currently fashionable "theories" of the West.

Article Considers Theoretical Issues of Socialism

HK1511025189 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 44, 30 Oct 89 pp 12-13

[Article by Zhao Cheng (6392 6134): "Clarifying Some Theoretical Issues Concerning Socialism"]

[Text] In order to guide China onto the capitalist road, apart from putting forward the reactionary program of "total Westernization," some die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization have also put forward a lot of anti-socialist theories aimed at vilifying socialism and beautifying capitalism under the pretence of conducting a "re-understanding" of socialism. This has caused some ideological as well as theoretical confusion among our people. The anti-socialist theories put forward by these die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization mainly include the following:

First is the theory that "socialism shows no superiority at all." The proponents of bourgeois liberalization claim that socialism "is full of defects" and is inferior to capitalism and that the full realization of socialist superiority is merely "an empty talk on paper." According to the proponents of bourgeois liberalization, China should replace and transform her socialism with capitalism.

How should we look at this question? In the past, we once said with perfect assurance that socialism is definitely superior to capitalism. Later on, due to the emergence of some difficulties and setbacks in the global socialist practice and the emergence of a lot of new changes and new developments in the capitalist world, we began to deem it necessary to update our understanding on this question. Nevertheless, while updating our understanding on this question, we should still have firm faith in our belief that socialism is superior to capitalism. If socialism were inferior to capitalism, socialism would be unqualified to replace capitalism. When talking about the superiority of socialism, we must firmly adhere to the following two basic points: First, we should draw a clear line of demarcation between the

inherent superiority of socialism and the full realization of such inherent superiority of socialism. The so-called inherent superiority of socialism refers to the following fact: The implementation of the system of public ownership and the system of distribution according to work naturally results in common prosperity for all the members of the socialist society and successfully puts an end to polarization. Because social economic development is guided by the state plan in a socialist society, socialist countries are able to maintain a sustained, high-speed, planned, and proportionate development of their respective national economy. This means that the socialist society has put an end to anarchical production and economic crises characteristic of the capitalist society. Because everyone has the right and opportunity to work in the socialist society, the socialist society has also put an end to unemployment. The enforcement of socialist democracy has enabled working people to become masters of their country and participate in the state administration and social administration. Therefore, the socialist society is capable of wiping out political corruption, spiritual decadence, and many other unfair phenomena characteristic of the capitalist system and other systems of exploitation. This is why the socialist society is capable of building a spiritual civilization which is far better than that in the capitalist society, even under relatively poor material conditions. Under the influence of Marxism and the socialist ideology, the socialist society is capable of unifying the ideology, morality, and discipline of all its members. All these specific manifestations of the inherent superiority of socialism are already obvious to all at the initial stage of China's socialism. However, the full demonstration of the inherent superiority of socialism and the substantial enhancement of the attraction of socialism will ultimately depend on the successful realization of China's four modernizations and the final victory of China's reform cause. Second, we should learn to acquire a macro-strategic understanding in this regard. We should know that it will probably take a century or more before the inherent superiority of socialism is brought into full play. In the case of China, the deadline is the year 2049 when the PRC will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding. By the year 2049, due to the full development and perfection of the socialist system in China, the inherent superiority of socialism will have been brought into full play in China. Nevertheless, if we can do our work better, perhaps, we will not have to wait that long.

Second is the theory that "socialism has suffered a complete failure." The die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization claim that "the socialist experiment and failure is the legacy of the 20th century." "The 70-year history of socialism is a history of failure. Both the 70-year socialist practice in the Soviet Union and the 40-year socialist practice in China have suffered complete failure." According to these people, "socialism has lost rationality in its own existence" and should thereby be substituted by capitalism.

Such a view is totally at variance with the history of the 20th century. The history of the 20th century has fully

proven that it is socialism that has prevailed over capitalism, not vice versa. For instance, socialism has grown out of nothing and has developed from small to large and from few to many. Now there are 15 socialist countries which have communist-controlled governments in the world. After decades of socialism building, each and every socialist country in the world has greatly developed from its original basis. The Soviet Union has become a big power equivalent to the United States in the world. The majority of the socialist countries in Eastern Europe have developed into moderately developed countries which are currently catching up with the developed capitalist countries in the world. A lot of socialist countries in Asia have gradually shaken off their past poverty and backwardness. The overall world situation shows that socialism is now on a par with capitalism in the world. As far as China is concerned, after more than 40 years of socialist building, China has made a lot of headway and realized tremendous achievements. During the first few years after the PRC was founded, China's industrial and agricultural outputs ranked very low as compared with those of other countries in the world. In 1988, China's grain, cotton, meat, coal, and cement production outputs ranked the highest in the world, while China's steel output and electric energy production output rose to the fourth position in the world and China's petroleum production output rose to the fifth position in the world. In a short span of 70 years, socialism has scored such tremendous achievements in the world. It would be totally ridiculous for us to think that socialism has suffered a complete failure in its global practice! It is true that over the past 70 years, various socialist countries in the world have suffered setbacks, difficulties, and even failures in the process of their socialist building. However, a few failures cannot be interpreted as a complete and total failure. The entire 20th century is largely dominated by the formation and development of socialism. On this very planet, the monopoly previously enjoyed by the capitalist system of exploitation has been smashed by the emergence of the socialist system, which is a completely new social system. The past 70 years have witnessed the socialist practice on this very planet. Over the past 70 years, various socialist countries in the world have carried out explorations, struggled for survival and development, and successfully carried forward their socialist cause. Although various socialist countries in the world have suffered setbacks and failures, have failed to give full scope to the inherent superiority of socialism, which is a completely new social system, and have been facing rigorous challenges, socialism has become an invincible force not to be ignored in this world. The world situation characterized by peaceful coexistence between the socialist system and the capitalist system is the outcome of an international struggle. This fact itself has proven that socialism is still full of vitality and strength. In the present-day world, it is not that socialism "is dying out," "suffering from a crisis," or "coming to the end of its tether," but that socialism is in a period of transition and reform. History shows that the development of a social system is a long historical process and that all types of social systems are

bound to experience difficulties, setbacks, successes, and failures in the course of their development. The success of a social system is very often accompanied by some social disturbances. Socialism is no exception in this regard. Therefore, we should not lose our confidence in socialism simply because socialism has come across certain difficulties and setbacks in its development; still less should we think that socialism "has come to the end of its tether." The dawn of victory is right ahead of us. I believe that an era characterized by a much greater development of socialism will soon arrive in the foreseeable future.

Third, is the theory that socialism is "modern feudalism." In order to negate socialism and implement capitalism in China, the die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization brazenly asserted: "China's democratic revolution is not yet through." The Chinese society is still a "feudalistic society in nature." What China has implemented over the past few decades is "modern feudalism," or "feudal socialism," or "feudalism painted in the color of socialism." These proponents of bourgeois liberalization tried to launch a so-called "new enlightenment movement" in China, which is aimed at opposing socialism as feudalism. According to their logic, since China is "a feudalistic society" in nature and because a capitalist society is more progressive than a feudalistic society, China should well practice "total Westernization" and implement capitalism.

The assertion that the Chinese society is "by nature" a feudalistic society is a totally groundless one. What these proponents of bourgeois liberalization are trying to do is to lump together certain feudalistic remnants which are still existent in our country at the initial stage of socialism on the one hand and feudalism on the other. The nature of a society should not be judged by the subjective sentiments of a certain individual, but should be judged by an objective criterion, namely, by the system of ownership of production means, which occupies a dominant position in a society. Since we already abolished the feudal system of ownership and the capitalist system of ownership and established the socialist system of public ownership through our revolution, our country is definitely a socialist country in nature. At the initial stage of socialism, there might still exist certain feudalistic remnants (such as the patriarchal system, the system of one person laying down the law, the system of life-long tenure of office for cadres, nepotism, factionalism, personal protection umbrellas, and so on) and the influence of capitalist ideology in our country. Our party has also waged unremitting struggle against these phenomena. All these are facts which are obvious to all. How can we negate our country's socialist system and wilfully regard our country's socialism as "modern feudalism" simply because the aforementioned phenomena still exist in our country. During our country's decade-long domestic turmoil, the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four" opposed only capitalism, but not feudalism, and indiscriminately criticized and repudiated socialism as feudalism. Now the proponents of bourgeois liberalization oppose only feudalism, but not capitalism, and

criticize and repudiate socialism as feudalism in an attempt to bring shame on our country's socialist system. These people will never succeed in this attempt. Nonetheless, in order to push ahead with our country's democracy building, we should make redoubled efforts to resolutely eliminate all the remnants of feudalistic ideology in our society.

Fourth is the theory that "socialism is Utopianism." Some Western scholars believe that socialism is "a fatal mirage in fantasy" and that "the socialist goal and plan will never be attained and realized." The die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization in our country also sing the same tune: "Communism is a Utopia;" "The Lushan Meeting erected the sacrificial altar for Utopia;" "What China has practised over the past 40 years is "Utopian socialism;" And "Mao Zedong was "a modern Utopian socialist." Some die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization even assert that "scientific socialism has not yet become a real scientific system and has failed to realize the transition from Utopianism to science."

The theory that "socialism is Utopianism" is a total negation of the 100-year-old socialist theory and practice. It is known to all that from the mid-16th century to the early 19th century, Utopian socialism once prevailed in Europe for 3 successive centuries. Utopian socialism is a progressive social ideological trend aimed at reflecting and representing the interests and wishes of the working people and the proletariat and aimed at opposing the capitalist system and eliminating the confrontation between the rich and the poor in the early period. Because it is Utopian in nature, it cannot push ahead with social development. One of the greatest achievements made by Marx and Engels, who were the founders of scientific socialism, is that they successfully developed socialism from utopianism into a science on the basis of establishing the materialist conception of history and the theory of surplus value in the 1840's. Since then, utopian socialism, as an outdated ideological trend, has gradually died out and stepped down from the stage of history. On the contrary, scientific socialism has further developed in practice. It is under the guidance of scientific socialism and under the CPC leadership that the Chinese people have consciously established a socialist society of a profound scientific significance and have won a great victory in their socialist building. It would be ridiculous for us to say that China's socialism is "Utopian socialism."

Fifth is the theory that "the socialist system and capitalist system should merge with each other." The die-hard proponents of bourgeois liberalization have closely followed in the footsteps of some Western scholars in giving enormous publicity to this "emergence" theory. These die-hards believe that the more advanced a society becomes, the further socialist system and capitalist system will merge with each other, eventually becoming "a post-industrial society" or "an information society," which is neither socialist nor capitalist in nature. The

crux of this "emergence" theory is to negate the Marxist scientific inference that socialism will eventually replace capitalism.

How should we look at this question? There is no denying the fact that the present-day world is no longer a closed world, but an open world. As a result of this fundamental change, the two systems of civilization have developed certain similarities between themselves in the course of their respective development. As far as industrial structure is concerned, under both systems, there has emerged a so called "tertiary industry," which is mainly characterized by service trade. Under both systems, the proportion of this so called "tertiary industry" has kept expanding. In order to meet the needs of the new scientific and technological revolution and the open world, both systems are currently undergoing a reform. The socialist countries are currently carrying out the reform of their economic and political structures, whereas the capitalist countries are currently carrying out the reform characterized by readjustment. Both systems are now attracting each other and learning from each other to make up each other's deficiencies. While the socialist countries are allowing their private economy to flourish within a certain scope, the capitalist countries are concentrating their efforts on nationalizing their economy. While the socialist countries are introducing the market mechanism, the capitalist countries are strengthening the state intervention in their own economic life. Politically, both systems now attach great importance to democracy building. The form of democracy adopted by the socialist countries and the form of democracy adopted by the capitalist countries are identical to each other in many aspects. However, this by no means suggests that the two systems have "merged" with each other or are "structurally identical" to each other. Phenomenon always differs from nature. The two systems still fundamentally differ from each other in respect to economic basis, superstructure, production goal, and interests. It is impossible for a capitalist society characterized by partial and lopsided development to structurally merge with a socialist society characterized by comprehensive development. In the present-day world, the two different social systems still inevitably "overlap" each other sometimes, influence each other, learn from each other, and become identical to each other occasionally. However, this does not mean that the two different social systems have become totally identical to each other or have completely merged with each other. Both social systems will continue to develop according to their respective laws.

On the basis of the "emergence" theory, some people in our country have also developed a so called "convergence" theory. In order to implement their own ideas in China's reform so as to divert China's reform course, the advocates of this "convergence" theory went all out to advocate "smashing both the socialist conventions and the capitalist conventions" and developing democracy in China. According to these advocates of this "convergence" theory, democracy is just democracy, which

should not be divided into the capitalist democracy and the socialist democracy. In my view, there is no need to "smash either the capitalist conventions or the socialist conventions" because if these conventions were smashed, China's reform would be led astray. I believe that the concept of "socialist and capitalist conventions" formed in the minds of the Chinese people in the long socialist historical process over the past many years is a manifestation of a high degree of socialist consciousness on the part of the Chinese people, which shows that the Chinese people have all along adhered to a firm and correct political orientation.

Article Views Opposing Human Rights Stances

OW0812045089 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Nov 89 p 3

[Article by Gu Chunde (6253 2504 1795): "Two Diametrically Opposite Views on Human Rights—On the Slogans of 'Fighting for Human Rights' Concocted by Some People;" reprinted in condensed form from the 11 Nov 1989 edition of FAZHI RIBAO (LEGAL SYSTEM DAILY)]

[Text] In the recent political turmoil and counterrevolutionary revolt in Beijing, a handful of people who stubbornly adhered to bourgeois liberalism held up the banner of "human rights," proclaimed themselves "human rights fighters" and made a fuss over such rights in a bid to oppose the CPC leadership and socialism. They also made an abortive attempt to subvert the People's Republic of China. It is necessary to clarify the theories pertaining to human rights to foster correct perspectives and refute the various absurd theories spread by a minority of people.

What are human rights? As understood by Western scholars, they are the innate rights of human beings, or the basic rights and freedoms enjoyed by a person as a human. They primarily consist of the rights to life, freedom, equality, property, self-defense, and happiness, and the right to oppose persecution. These rights are innate, permanent, universal, and nontransferrable. They cannot be taken away. A person's sex, family background, and race do not affect the availability of such rights; nor do the period, location, and environment in which a person exists. The core and cornerstone of human rights consists of respect for human dignity. The goal of human rights is to bring out the talent of everybody as a way of achieving autonomy over one's own affairs, of ensuring personal safety, and of bringing about personal satisfaction. In the context of Marxism, such an interpretation of human rights is unscientific, incorrect, contrived, biased, and idealistically metaphysical. In reality, human rights are the most general forms of rights. They are "the rights of the members of civilian society" (Page 436, Volume 1 of the Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). In the context of Chinese laws, human rights are actually civilian rights, which are the fundamental rights and freedoms enjoyed by a person as a member of society and the nation in the

political, economic, cultural, and social spheres. A nation defines the basic rights and freedoms of its citizens in its constitution and laws on the basis of its social system, economic conditions, and cultural standards. No common norm for civilian rights could possibly exist in the world. While some countries may share similar concepts and use similar terminology for civilian rights, they differ in defining the nature of such rights, in deciding on which people will have such rights, and in determining to what extent such rights can be enjoyed. The doctrine of innate human rights originates from natural laws and natural rights concepts. A clearer version with more modern significance was put forward by capitalist scholars in the 17th and 18th centuries. Marxism correctly, objectively, and scientifically assesses the bourgeois theories of human rights, fully affirming their historical progress and completely revealing their historical limitations and class nature. Such an assessment has provided guidance and correct views and processes for our accurate understanding of human rights. In criticizing the bourgeois theories of human rights, Marxism has developed its own concepts and theories. The Marxist views on human rights (or the proletarian views on human rights) are diametrically opposed to their bourgeois counterparts.

I. Marxism Does Not See Human Rights as Innate but as a Product of History and of the Commodity Economy

As noted above, so-called human rights are "nothing but the most general forms of rights and the rights of the members of civilian society." Rights determine whether a citizen can perform a certain act under a nation's constitution and laws. Rights and obligations are coexistent. "There are no rights without obligations; nor are there obligations without rights" (Page 137, Volume 2 of the Selected Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). The two were born simultaneously. They exist and develop together. Rights are a product of history and of the commodity economy. They are closely linked with the birth of social classes, nations, and laws. Before the birth of social classes, nations, and laws, there was no such thing in a primitive society as the oppression of one group of humans by another. Accordingly, there were no such problems as the availability of rights to a particular group of people and the denial of those rights to other groups. Friedrich Engels said: "Rights and obligations are not differentiated in a clan system." (Page 180, Volume 21 of the Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). Rights and obligations were differentiated and set against each other after society had been divided into the classes of the ruling and the ruled, and after nations and laws had come into being. Consequently, "almost all rights were granted to a particular class, and almost all obligations were accorded to another" (Page 202, Volume 21 of the Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). The birth of rights was a historical process. So was the birth of human rights, which are the general forms of ordinary rights. Basic human rights, such as democracy, freedom, and equality, already existed in an embryonic form in

ancient slave societies. Bourgeois theories of human rights were deduced and reasoned out by capitalist scholars in the 17th and 18th centuries. Those theories were born of long-term observation and summarization of various habits and customs. The well-developed capitalist system of commodity production and exchange brought about the important role of bourgeois human rights theories in the evolution of human rights. Karl Marx, in "Das Kapital," stated: "If economic forms and exchanges are believed to have helped establish comprehensive equality among various entities, the substances of such forms and exchanges, including the personal and material goods traded, should have given rise to freedom. It can be seen that equality and freedom are respected in trading based on the value of goods, and that the exchange of trading values forms the basis for the birth and realization of all equalities and freedoms. As pure concepts, equality and freedom are only an ideal manifestation of the exchange of trading values. As products of legal, political, and social developments, they are a basis for such an exchange" (Page 197, Part 1, Volume 46 of the Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). This indicates that human rights, which consist mainly of freedom and equality, are only a manifestation of the development of a commodity economy, regardless of whether they are pure concepts or products of legal, political, and social developments. As such, they dictate, and are subordinate to, the commodity economy.

II. Marxism Does Not See Human Rights as "Common" and "Supraclass" but as Something Concrete and Class-Oriented

The bourgeois theories of human rights conclude that human rights are "common" and "supraclass." This is an attempt to conceal the class nature and substance of human rights. Proponents of bourgeois liberalism in China harp on this same tune, openly declaring that "human rights are common and classless." They even deny the way bourgeois theories of human rights evolved, claiming that those theories were not advanced by the capitalist class. Their intention is to confuse the sources of such theories. The so-called "common," "supraclass" and "supranational" human rights have never existed in the world, according to Marxism. Human rights, like democracy and freedom, are concrete and class-oriented. The class nature of human rights is manifested in the way a class is vested with a nation's political power. Such a ruling class fully enjoys the human rights of the nation, and has the right to determine the substance of such rights. The human rights enjoyed by a particular class are related to the conditions and laws of the nation. They constitute the democracy, freedom, and dictatorship for that class. The human rights enjoyed by a particular class always serve the interests of that class, and provide political control to the members of that class. Hence, human rights cannot be "common" and "supraclass." They cannot be equally applied to all classes. The bourgeois theories of human rights replace a class person with an abstract "man." They also replace the class nature of rights with the

"commonality" of rights. These fully expose the sham of such theories. We can see that capitalist states have enacted more social laws in recent years, and have emphasized that such laws are aimed at "serving social interests" and "enhancing public welfare." These laws are but important sounding regulations, designed primarily to maintain capitalist rule. In reality, the capitalist class has never delivered its promises to the proletariat and the working people. On the contrary, it has always restricted and obstructed the realization of human rights by the proletariat and the working people. Soon after the capitalist class adopted the slogans of human rights, Karl Marx pointedly laid bare the class nature of human rights. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels said: "Exploitation of the labor forces in the name of equality is the primary human right of capital" (Page 324, Volume 23 of the Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). "Human rights are privileges" (Page 229, Volume 3 of the Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). "One of the human rights touted as the most important is the ownership of the capitalist class" (Page 57, Volume 3 of the Selected Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). These conclusions of Marx and Engels totally conform to the realization of human rights in today's capitalist states. Why, then, must the proponents of bourgeois liberalism deny the class nature of human rights? One reason is that they try to sell the bourgeois theories of human rights as supraclass human rights doctrines in order to deceive naive and innocent youth. Another reason is that they want to numb and befuddle the class consciousness and views of the broad masses of cadres and people in an attempt to forestall a correct understanding of bourgeois human rights. In this way, they can at least achieve two goals. First, they can, under the slogans of "human rights," unscrupulously attack the four cardinal principles, assail socialist democracy and freedom, and completely distort the basic rights of citizens provided for in our constitution and laws. Second, they can preclude other people from criticizing them and exposing their activities in selling bourgeois human rights.

III. Marxism Sees the Substance of Human Rights as Progressive and Not as "Fixed and Constant"

Capitalist scholars have always thought that the substance of human rights is "permanent," "fixed," and "constant." This is a denial of the regularity and progressiveness of the development of the substance of human rights. Human rights, be it their substance or form, develop and improve progressively. The substance and form of human rights were extremely simple, crude, flawed, and primitive in ancient slave societies. The ideas of equality put forward by some thinkers in those times were usually egalitarian concepts, and the ideas of freedom advanced by them were often utopian dreams. Those thinkers could not formulate clear-cut human rights concepts and did not have a systematic set of human rights theories. Only in the modern capitalist era did capitalist scholars work out concrete human rights ideas and establish a systematic set of human rights

theories. Human rights were, therefore, given substance and a concrete form. The development of human rights concepts and theories, however, have not stopped. After World War I, human rights became a component of international laws, instead of just national laws. They became the rights of collectives as well as individuals. In addition to the political realm, they were available in the economic and cultural fields. Karl Marx stated: Rights can never overstep the economic structure of society and the cultural development conditioned by such an economic structure" (Page 12, Volume 3 of the Selected Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels). Discussion of human rights without respect for the nation's economic structure, scientific achievements, and cultural levels could result in naive and reckless mistakes. It could get mired in idealism.

IV. Marxism Sees a Certain Limit and Scope to Human Rights and Does Not Think That Human Rights are "Absolute" and "Unbridled By Limitations"

One of the biggest theoretical puzzles created by the proponents of bourgeois liberalism is the vigorous promotion of "absolute democracy," "absolute freedom," and "absolute human rights." These people diametrically set democracy against centralism, freedom against discipline, and rights against obligations. They advocate anarchy and extreme democracy. The history of the development of human rights and the practice of human rights in real life indicate that no "absolute" and "unlimited" human rights have ever existed in China or elsewhere. Human rights have always existed within a certain limit and scope. They are relative, not absolute. The substance, extent, and realization of human rights are contingent on the political system, economic strength, scientific achievements, and cultural level of a country. They are also directly subject to the laws of that country. Laws and human rights are related in the following two ways: On the one hand, laws define the substance and scope of human rights. They protect human rights and guarantee the realization of such rights. On the other hand, laws restrict human rights. Even the authors of human rights theories did not deny this point. France's Montesquieu once said: "Freedom is the right to do all things permitted by the law. If a citizen can do things banned by the law, he no longer has freedom" (Page 15, Part 1 of "On the Spirit of Law"). Rousseau stated: "There should be absolutely no freedom and human being uncontrolled by the law" (Page 44 of "The Social Contract"). France's "Manifesto of the Rights of Man and Citizens" states: "Freedom is the right to perform all kinds of harmless acts. An individual's exercise of his natural rights is contingent on the availability of similar rights to other members of society." These theories and provisions demonstrate that rights should not be abused at any time and under any circumstances. Rights should be regulated by the law and should be exercised on conditions that they do not disrupt the social order and obstruct other people from exercising their rights and freedoms. Some naive and idealistic youths and students blindly worship the democracy, freedom, and human rights of capitalist countries. They think that there are

absolute freedom and human rights in those countries, and that the freedom and human rights in those countries are not regulated by the law. They believe that the people in those countries can speak whatever they want to speak, do whatever they want to do, and assemble, parade, and demonstrate whenever they want to. Such perceptions are complete misunderstandings. Take the freedom of speech, for example. The laws of many capitalist countries severely restrict the freedom of speech. British law bans the slogan of "down with the queen-led government." It also prohibits instigatory activities aimed at overthrowing "the queen-led government," and outlaws the slander of the queen. U.S. law bans as many as 14 types of speech. The laws of capitalist states have many restrictions on the freedoms of assembly, parade, and demonstration. These indicate that there are restrictions where there are freedom and human rights. The question is whether the restrictions are reasonable or not, and whether they are conscious or unconscious. Reasonable and conscious restrictions are necessary to any society. Human rights can exist only if they are exercised within the legal framework. They perish if they are exercised outside the legal framework and in a way disruptive to the legal system. The question of whether human rights can be taken away from an individual requires concrete analysis. As stated above, human rights are civilian rights under our laws. That political rights can be taken away from citizens is indisputable. There are numerous examples in China and elsewhere in which "civilian rights were taken away" or "the citizens were stripped of their political rights."

Beijing Trade Law Conference Concludes

*OW1312154589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1516 GMT 13 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)—China's first conference on foreign trade law in four decades ended here today with a strongly worded message that the country's foreign trade should be brought under legal control.

Wang Pingqiang, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said contractual disputes and lawsuits involving Chinese trading firms have increased in recent years both in China and abroad.

The firms involved and China's credibility in foreign trade have suffered, Wang noted, because of the lack of legal awareness and knowledge on the part of trading firms and officials and also because of their inclination to settle disputes through administrative means.

To work out a solution to these problems, Wang urged trade firms to set up special legal departments and perfect the country's legal consultancy system in foreign trade.

Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, and Sun Wanzhong, director of the Bureau of Legislative Affairs under the State Council, attended today's closing session.

Two hundred legislators, government officials, business executives and foreign trade experts attended the five-day conference. Many voiced concern over the lack of foreign trade laws. Two sets of draft regulations aimed at strengthening trade law were discussed.

Economic & Agricultural

Jiang Urges Steady Petroleum Production

*OW1112092989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin recently wrote a letter to petroleum industry executives urging the industry to provide timely assistance to the national economy by maintaining stable production.

ZHONGGUO SHIYOU BAO [CHINA PETROLEUM NEWS] today carried a speech by Wang Tao, president of the China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation, urging efforts to increase petroleum output, to solve problems for the nation conscientiously, and to tap its own internal potential. Wang also called for efforts to achieve scientific and technological progress, to work diligently, and to strengthen the role of petroleum and natural gas industries in the national economy.

The newspaper also reported on endeavors by the Shengli, Liaohe, and Jilin oil fields to increase output and practice economy.

Song Jian Attends Meeting on Electric Power

*OW0612122489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1426 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[By reporters Liu Yaming (0491 7161 7686) and Sun Jie (1327 2638)]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 4 Dec (XINHUA)—On 4 December, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, called on all major cities and industrial areas throughout the country to popularize application of the electric power load control system as quickly as possible. He said this is an important measure for our country to upgrade the conventional power supply system with the aid of new technology, to achieve maximum efficiency and results from limited electrical power resources.

Song Jian made the statement at a national work conference, held in Zhengzhou, on planned power consumption and popularization of the application of the technology of the electric power load control system. He pointed out: Though the installed capacity of electric power generating facilities grew at a rate of approximately 10 percent in our country in recent years, electric power supply will still fall short of demand for a considerable time to come. Therefore, conserving electric power consumption and increasing efficiency in the use

of electric power will be a long-term guiding principle. Song Jian said: The guiding principle of planned electric power consumption and conservation of electric power consumption is still not carried out in some areas, due to a lack of effective technical measures. The phenomenon of power consumption in excess of planning and serious waste of electric power is still very grim. It makes electric power shortages worse. Because our electric power supply cannot meet demand, coupled with the fact that our technology and management of the electric power supply system are backward, we can only resort to switching off the electric power supply. It results in not only indiscriminately providing and stopping the electric power supply, but also causing losses to the national economy. Popularizing application of the technology of the electric power load control has a great significance for promoting economical and rational electric power consumption and ensuring the safety of the power network.

The technology of electric power load control has been widely adopted in the developed countries. By integrating the technologies of microelectronic application and digital communications with the conventional technology of electric power transmission and distribution, it controls and manages the electric power supply. It is learned that relevant departments of the state decided to conduct electric power load control in Zhengzhou, Nantong, Jinan, and Shijiazhuang [cities] on a trial basis in October 1987, and that recently our electric power load control system in Nantong, Zhengzhou, and Jinan cities has successively passed inspection and appraisal and achieved marked economic results. The state has decided to basically accomplish the task of "controlling electric power supply to every household" in 35 provincial capital cities, cities empowered with independent economic decisionmaking authority, and coastal cities by the year 1992, in a bid to make the controllable load reach 70 percent of the electric power supply load. The state also plans to realize this requirement in other cities at and above the level of prefecture and city by the year 1994.

Vice-Minister Views Responsibility System

*OW1112075889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0714 GMT 11 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA)—When China's economy is facing temporary difficulties, it is most important to maintain the continuity of policy and improve the contract responsibility system in enterprises, according to a senior government official.

He Guanghui, vice-minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, stressed the point in an interview in the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today.

He said that the system should continue to be implemented even after nearly 90 percent of the responsibility contracts with state-owned enterprises expire at the end of this year or next year.

He said it is necessary to sum up experience and constantly strive to improve it. In addition, it is also necessary to investigate other effective ways for running businesses.

The vice-minister then put forward a seven-point proposal on how to improve the contract responsibility system.

The proposal emphasizes that the terms of contracts should guarantee a steady improvement in both profits and technical transformation so as to ensure that the enterprises are constantly developing.

To do so, it is necessary for the enterprises to give priority to technical transformation and expanding production instead of welfare programs and bonuses in using the part of their profits they are allowed to keep.

The proposal also says that the provisions of contracts should encourage the enterprises to make as much contribution to the state as possible.

Meanwhile, the proposal stresses, measures should be taken to improve rules for awarding or penalizing contractors according to their performances in running enterprises. Besides, the proposal says, it is necessary to keep the income of the contractor of an enterprise within three times that of the workers in the same enterprise.

'Special Article' Examines Tight Money Supply

HK0912075489 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 30 Nov 89 p 2

["Special Article" by Wang Zhuo (3769 3820): "Stagflation, Appropriate Easing Up of Money Supply—Suggestions for Curbing Sluggishness in the Market and the Slide in Industry"—part one of two]

[Text] China's drive to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order has scored initial results, so the drive can not be given up halfway. At present, we are puzzled by such formidable problems as a sluggish market and sliding industry. The excessive demand has actually led to a sluggish market, and the sluggish market has in turn brought about a production slump among industrial enterprises. This is "stagflation" people expected but are reluctant to see.

Excessive Demand and Sluggish Sales

1. Sluggish market. Take Guangdong for example. Since the 3d quarter of this year, the market has become more and more sluggish. The overstocking of goods province-wide topped 10 billion yuan in value. Despite the Mid-Autumn Festival in September and National Day in October, sales in the 2 months, which are usually busy months, were down, registering a negative growth of 0.8 percent as compared with the same period of last year. Is it strange that the market would become sluggish when there is an excessive demand?

2. Sliding industry. The industrial production nationwide chalked up a growth of 0.9 percent in September, while the light industry registered negative growth. Guangdong witnessed an extremely serious industrial production slump, though its industry is mainly composed of processing plants. Reducing investment in fixed assets will surely bring about a sluggish market for the means of production, which can be expected, but now it is the sluggish sales of consumer goods that cause industry to slide. This is another strange occurrence.

If we study the problems against the overall background, the sluggishness in market and sliding in industry are nothing strange though they seem strange. In the last year, reducing investment in fixed assets could only curb the growth in investment, or could curb the incremental inflation of demand at most, but only a small amount of the inventory inflation of demand could be tapered off by increasing prices. People can say with certainty that the inventory inflation of demand is far from vanishing, that is, the inflated purchasing power is still there. People will ask: Why the market turns sluggish? Where has the inflated purchasing power gone? How should the problems be assessed?

The current sluggish market is different from the structural sluggish market in 1981, when light industry grew by 14.1 percent, and heavy industry dropped by 4.7 percent. The then sluggish market for the means of production was brought about by reducing investment amounting to 16 billion yuan, while the sluggish market for the means of production in its turn contributed to decreased production of heavy industry. This was a temporary phenomenon inevitably brought about by curbing investment. This, nonetheless, could be considered as a normal phenomenon, and the disagreeable situation was brought to an end by increasing the loans for purchasing short-term equipment for the textile and light industries, thereby augmenting the money supply for purchasing the means of production. At present, however, there is a poor market for consumer goods, and we reduced little consumption funds in implementing the austerity policy. The current sluggish market is not a temporary phenomenon necessarily brought about by the improvement and rectification, still less a normal phenomenon. It is necessary, it seems, to make a concrete analysis.

Excessive Reduction of Circulating Capital for Enterprises

1. Excessively tightening up money supply only serves to corner the funds for purchasing intermediate products. Excessively tightening up money supply, in fact, means excessively tightening up circulating capital for enterprises. As a result, buyers are unable to purchase raw and semifinished materials for lack of money, while vendors are reluctant to sell their goods for fear that they will not get payment. Therefore, the three-point debt constitutes a wall separating buyers from vendors. The three-point debt is caused by excessive tightening up of money supply by the banks, which in turn results in sluggish

market for intermediate products, because the enterprises have no adequate circulating capital.

Excessive Recovery of Credits

Take Guangdong for example. The industrial output value for the January-September period increased by 19.65 percent over the corresponding period of last year, while the credit balance in late September only increased 3.132 billion yuan, decreasing by 14.4 billion yuan as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This figure is close to the value of the excessive arrear of stocks province-wide. This was the outcome of the sluggish market for intermediate products, which was caused by excessive reduction of the circulating capital for the enterprises.

2. Excessive savings put off the residents' desire to go shopping. Take Guangdong for example. The bank deposit in late September increased 8.877 billion yuan, of which the residents' savings increased 8.115 billion yuan, accounting for 91.42 percent. Investigation conducted by the Guangzhou City government reveals that the residents' excessive savings are close to arrear of stock in value. This indicates that residents took their money to the banks rather than to the market, resulting in the sluggish market for consumer goods.

We have to take an analytical attitude toward recovery of currency issued. It may be a good thing or a bad one subject to different conditions. Take Guangdong for example. The banks reabsorbed currency to the amount of 5.634 billion yuan in the period from January to September of this year, an increase of 6.312 billion yuan over the same period of last year (the money supply in the same period last year totaled 678 million yuan). Withdrawing surplus paper money through selling commodities is a good thing, which means enlarged sales absorb the purchasing power; while withdrawing credits means decreasing sales of commodities and increasing the residents' savings rather than absorbing the purchasing power, resulting in a sluggish market. Therefore, excessive recovery of credits is not something which deserves commendation, because it is a negative effect resulting from excessive tightening up of the money supply. We regard it as a negative effect for the reason that it brings about two hidden troubles: 1) A poor market and a decrease in production. 2) When the production drops to the critical point, the residents will draw their money from banks for shopping, but it will be too much for the market.

Why do we mention the residents' excessive savings? Its source lies with excessive tightening up of money supply. Enterprises in all localities lack circulating capital, and they cannot get money from the banks, so we can only think of the residents' savings. This is where the shoe pinches.

"Rigid Uniformity" Brings about Negative Effects

3. Treating all units alike in curbing institutions' buying power. It is absolutely correct to reduce institutions'

purchasing power. But treating all units indiscriminately brings about negative effects. Take the purchase of automobiles for example. It is necessary to exercise strict control over the purchase of additional automobiles, but it is also necessary to arrange for replacement of old vehicles in a planned way. The current policy of treating all units alike has brought about two negative effects: 1) A sluggish market for automobiles, forcing the automobile industry to reduce, suspend, or partly suspend production. 2) All old automobiles will call for replacement at the same time, resulting in importing a great number of foreign cars. So the "rigid uniformity" applied to curbing institutions' purchasing power will only bring about a sluggish market for durable consumer goods. The gain is indeed no compensation for the loss.

Rising Exports Improve Trade Balance

OW0912091189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0630 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)—China's exports soared by 20.6 percent in November and its imports dropped by 12.2 percent, greatly improving its balance of trade.

The latest customs statistics show that imports and exports in the month totalled 9.72 billion U.S. dollars, including 4.83 billion for exports and 4.89 for imports.

If goods that did not involve foreign exchange revenue and payment were excluded from the figure, China's foreign trade gained an actual surplus of 280 million U.S. dollars, with exports at 3.96 billion and imports at 3.68 billion.

China's trade position began to improve in the second half of this year. Exports continued to grow while imports declined, shrinking the import-export gap and bringing the two growth rates into balance.

As a result, China's imports and exports in the first 11 months this year totalled 97.99 billion U.S. dollars, 12 percent more than in the same period last year.

Exports in the January-November period reached 45.66 billion U.S. dollars, 11.3 percent up, and imports were 52.33 billion U.S. dollars, up by 12.6 percent.

If goods that did not involve foreign exchange payments were excluded, China's actual trade deficit for the 11 months was 3.48 billion U.S. dollars, 340 million U.S. dollars less than the deficit figure in the first half of this year.

Trade analysts are optimistic about the chances of a further improvement in the trade balance in the remaining part of the year. They expect the whole year's exports to reach a record high, exceeding the 50-billion-U.S.-dollar mark.

Eastern Provinces Increase Industrial Production

OW1012183789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1447 GMT 10 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)—In the first 10 months of this year, the six provinces and a municipality in the east China region recorded a combined industrial output value of 428.96 billion yuan, 7.8 percent more than in the same period last year.

The growth rate of Fujian and Shandong Provinces rank the third and the fourth respectively among the country's 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, while that of Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Jiangxi are lower than the national average rate of 7.7 percent, the latest issue of "EAST CHINA INFORMATION JOURNAL" reported.

But in the past two months the region's industrial output value has been decreasing; in October it saw a decrease of 4.6 percent compared with the same month last year.

Experts believe that in general industrial production in east China is rational: one reason is that the decrease is a periodical reaction to the current economic revamping; the other reason is that the decrease occurred after the high-speed growth in the past few years, with the average growth rate being quite high—the average growth rate is over 10 percent in the last three years.

New Technology Produces Industrial Achievements

HK1112111589 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
11 Dec 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Gu Chengwen]

[Text] Government officials are saying the introduction of technological advances is responsible for the country's industrial achievements in recent years.

An estimated 60 percent of China's production capacity results from the adoption of new technology, say officials from the State Planning Commission.

Between 1986 and 1988, China saved \$3.8 billion on imports of equipment and consumer goods, thanks to the introduction of advanced technology, the officials told CHINA DAILY.

However, they said policies governing technological renovations and imports should adapt to the nation's austerity programme.

All technological renovations must be carried out strictly in accord with State plans.

To avoid irrational and overlapping technology imports, tariff reductions will be granted only to those included in State plans.

The officials said a great deal of technical upgrading is still needed. Money for this work, however, is inadequate.

So the State will concentrate its renovation efforts in limited areas over the next few years.

The first priority goes to raising efficiency in energy and raw materials consumption, since shortages of both have slowed development of the national economy for all these years.

Priority will also be given to increasing products which sell well.

This means any increase in output should be based on improved quality and increased variety.

Technological renovation will help increase exports. It will also facilitate substitution of imports with domestic products.

Guaranteeing the normal, economical and continuous production of existing industries is another major task.

The officials said some old enterprises already face various problems in maintaining their normal production, let alone expanding it.

They said the last item on the priority list covers large and mid-sized State-owned businesses.

Since 1983, Chinese industries have been allowed to pool profits, loans, and depreciation funds to invest in renovation.

Between 1981 and 1988, money went into 416,000 renovation projects. To date, 373,000 of these projects have been completed.

In 1988 alone, 98 billion yuan (\$26.5 billion) was used for this purpose, accounting for 36.1 percent of the country's total capital construction investment.

The officials said China has imported great amounts of new technology and equipment over the past 10 years.

These imports have increased production capacity, created better goods and accelerated scientific and technological research and the consequent applications.

This is seen in remarkable improvements in textiles and light industrial products which are now exported en masse.

The central government is managing technological renovation down to grassroots enterprises, the officials said.

Industry, Commerce Federation Holds Meeting

OW1012134789 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce is holding the second meeting of its sixth Executive Committee in Beijing. Rong Yiren, chairman of the federation, presided over the meeting.

The meeting studied the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; deliberated and adopted a work report delivered by Executive Vice Chairman Sun Fuling; discussed ways to assist the CPC and the government in implementing the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; and discussed the federation's future principles and tasks.

The meeting pledged to continue its program of action of firmly following the CPC and working for the four modernization wholeheartedly; carry forward the fine traditions of loving the country, working diligently, and abiding by the law; unify thinking and firm confidence; and persistently work hard with one heart and one mind to consolidate and enhance the political situation of stability and unity, overcome present temporary economic difficulties, and achieve the grand goal of rejuvenating China and reunifying the motherland.

New Regulations on Material Resources Drawn Up

*OW0912031689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0101 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[By reporter Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)—New regulations recently drawn up by the Ministry of Materials and the State Planning Commission provide that, beginning in 1990, goods produced by newly commissioned industrial enterprises shall be delivered to the state so that the use of material resources can be centralized. New measures governing the supply of materials to these enterprises will also become effective at the same time.

China commissions a number of state-invested industrial enterprises to production each and every year. So far, these enterprises have been required to deliver taxes on their profits—and not their goods—to the state. Because of this, and the fact that the percentage of materials mandated to be produced for the state's distribution has already decreased considerably, the quantity of materials available for the state's centralized distribution has also decreased accordingly and the needs of the state's key construction projects can hardly be ensured.

In an effort to change this situation, the new regulations provide: Goods produced by newly commissioned industrial enterprises shall be delivered to the state and distributed by it according to regulations if these enterprises are set up with state investment and their goods are produced with foreign funds borrowed and repaid by the state. In principle, the amounts of goods to be delivered to the state shall be based either on the amounts clearly prescribed in the assigned quotas or on a certain percentage of the total amount of money that has been invested in the enterprise. Old enterprises which have expanded their production capacity through remodeling or expansion should also consider the money that has been invested in their original facilities. When these enterprises begin production, the amount of goods

they are required to deliver to the state shall be determined through consultations by all the relevant departments. As for those goods which have conspicuous problems with regard to supply and demand, the state may, if necessary, appropriate part of the quantities which the enterprises are allowed to retain for their own disposal and give them to the resources distribution departments to market according to guidance.

The Ministry of Materials or distribution departments commissioned by it shall be responsible for supplying enterprises the principal raw and semifinished materials they need to produce goods mandated to be delivered to the state or to be sold to it under contract according to regulations. Electricity, transportation facilities, and other services essential for production shall be ensured by the relevant departments or the relevant local authorities. In principle, materials which are subject to the state's planned distribution and which are also needed by the newly commissioned enterprises shall be distributed and supplied on the basis of these enterprises' affiliations and according to the relevant regulations. Enterprises operated with materials supplied by local authorities may request that their supply be directly sponsored by the state if most of their goods have to be delivered to the state and if the local authorities really have problems in sponsoring their supply.

The new regulations of the Ministry of Materials and the State Planning Commission stress that enterprises obligated to deliver to the state goods produced under the state's mandatory plans shall, under the premise of fulfilling the state quotas, make arrangements for the production of goods meant for their own disposal. According to regulations, the state shall penalize those enterprises which fail to fulfill the delivery quotas because of their own causes, and will investigate the responsibilities of their competent authorities and the enterprises' principal leaders.

Machinery, Electrical Industries Face Difficulties

*OW0912104689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0853 GMT 9 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)—The machinery and electrical products industry is facing serious market difficulties, says the latest issue of the weekly CHINA ELECTRONICS JOURNAL.

From January to September this year, it says, the industry managed to exceed the results for the same period last year in output value, total sales and profits. However, since September the industry has declined, and it is facing serious market difficulties.

How to find ways out? The report says that an important method is for the industry to turn out import substitutes. This year's imports are expected to exceed 20 billion U.S. dollars, which seriously hampers the development of the domestic industry.

The domestic market is limited. The industry must try to send its products to the international market. It should adjust its structure and improve the quality of its products; while the state should give preferential policies to the export of its products in the coming years.

Machinery and electrical enterprises should try to strengthen their administration, so as to guarantee the rational use of funds and materials and the development of new products.

State Council Approves New Coal, Power Projects

OW0912030989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0144 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's top governing body, and the State Planning Commission have recently approved 49 new capital construction projects for coal mining and power production.

The total investment for these projects accounts for 45 percent of the country's total annual capital construction spending, worked out in line with the country's preferential policies to the energy industry, according to a spokesman from the State Energy Investment Corporation.

The majority of the projects will start next year. The projects are expected to add an additional 49.24 million tons of coal annually, 10.5 million kw of installed power generating capacity and 330 km of 500,000-voltage transmission lines.

The state has already allocated 700 million yuan (190 million U.S. dollars) for land use, water and electricity supply and road construction for the 29 coal and 20 power projects.

Titanium Deposits Rank First Worldwide

OW2411184589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0702 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—China's proven titanium deposits now rank first in the world and annual titanium output has grown to exceed 1000 tons.

The deposits are concentrated in Sichuan in Hebei Province and the coastal areas of southeast China.

State Council Rules on Revitalizing Agriculture

OW0912232189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0619 GMT 8 Dec 89

["State Council Decisions on Relying on Scientific and Technological Progress To Revitalize Agriculture and Speed Up the Dissemination of Agricultural Science and Technology"—adopted on 27 November 1989]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)—Agriculture, especially the steady growth of grain production, is the foundation of the national economic development as a whole. Agricultural development depends on three

things: First, policy; second, science and technology; and third, input. All problems, however, must be eventually resolved by means of science and technology. Especially today, when science and technology are developing rapidly throughout the world, revitalizing agriculture by means of science and technology is particularly essential for resolving our country's agricultural problems, which have a close bearing on our country's prosperity or decline. China is a country with a large population but limited arable land. In order to feed its 1.1 billion people, we must make every effort to increase agricultural productivity, increase the per-unit yield of crops, and use our resources efficiently. Only by relying closely on the progress of science and technology can we achieve a profound change in upgrading our agricultural technology and can there be hopes for China's agricultural modernization. This being the case, governments at all levels must exert unremitting efforts to revitalize agriculture by promoting scientific and technological progress. They must consider this a strategic project. The most important task is to make great efforts to disseminate the use of agricultural science and technology. Governments at all levels must organize the agriculture (a category which includes forestry and water conservancy; the same hereafter), science and technology, education, industry, planning, financial, commercial, and banking departments, as well as the vast number of cadres and people, to work hard, ensuring that this endeavor will be a success. For this purpose, the following decisions are made:

1. Great efforts must be made to speed up the dissemination and application of agricultural science and technology.

Although China has accomplished more than 25,000 scientific and technological achievements in the agricultural areas over the past decade, many have not been put into widespread use. There is great potential in this area. Thus, widespread dissemination and application of the results accomplished during extensive scientific and technological research is an important way to substantially develop our agricultural productive forces and upgrade agricultural production to a new level with limited input. In the near future, we should attach special importance to the dissemination and application of the type of agricultural science and technology which aims primarily at increasing the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing, and other field crops. We must especially organize the dissemination of comprehensive measures for improving the medium- and low-yield croplands; fine seed strains (including the combination of hybrid strains); farming and cultivating systems that can improve crops, high-yield production patterns, and the use of farm machinery accessories; application of mixed fertilizer according to soil fertility; dry land agriculture; water-saving irrigation, alkalization control, water and soil conservation, sand control, and improvement of grasslands and slopelands; insect pest and rodent control; composite feed, livestock disease control, and serialized livestock production; cultivation of fast growing

timber forests, shelterbelts, economic forests and comprehensive use of forest resources; seawater and freshwater aquaculture, and storage of fresh and live commodities; methods of processing, storing, and delivering agricultural and nonstaple foods; production of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, plastic sheeting; and other technological achievements relevant to the use of farm machinery and feed processing machinery. All localities must actively disseminate and apply the types of science and technology that have been proven to be useful, and draw up and implement different types of dissemination plans in a way appropriate to local conditions. From now on, we should gradually set up a system under which all useful agricultural science and technology can be promptly publicized and disseminated.

The planning, agricultural, and scientific and technological departments at various levels must support regional tests. They must help fulfill the basic tasks of the early stage in developing pilot projects to carry out production experiments and in building centers for the cultivation of fine seeds, and for the overall improvement of farmland of intermediate and lower yields before the transfer of major scientific and technological know-how to production departments. State-run agricultural, animal husbandry, and forestry farms, as well as farms for the cultivation of fine seeds, must play their exemplary role well in carrying out experiments and disseminating their experience. Various localities must set up bases for improving seeds and breeds, and do a good job in rejuvenating and improving crop and tree seeds and breeds of poultry and domestic animals. In order to encourage the cultivation and dissemination of fine seeds and breeding stock (including seedlings and vaccines), various units that carry out the work of scientific research and education and disseminate science and technology should be allowed to do business, according to law, with the fine seeds they have cultivated, examined, and approved. Those units that use their scientific and technological achievements, such as those in the development of seeds and vaccines, and which run their businesses through joint management with production units, may receive, according to regulations, royalties from the production units for the use of technology; or they may share profits or a percentage of the total amount of sales. Most of the profits accrued should be used in the study and development of new breeds or varieties.

2. Great efforts must be made to improve service organizations of all types in disseminating agricultural technology.

The key to turning agricultural science and technology into genuine productive forces is to hand over in a timely manner applicable advanced technology to the hundreds of millions of peasants. Various localities must further improve the service system for disseminating agricultural science and technology. While consolidating and developing organizations for the dissemination of agricultural technology at and below the county level, it is necessary to support the various professional scientific and technological associations and societies for the study

of technology, with peasants as the core and peasant technicians and former peasant scientific and technical personnel as the backbone. It is necessary to form gradually a network for the dissemination of agricultural technology—a network which combines state organs in the dissemination of agricultural technology with the rural organizations for the propagation of science, and with organizations for providing professional and technical services to peasants. This will help unclog the channels for facilitating the flow of scientific and technological information to thousands of households as well as various major links in the production chain. In places where conditions permit, it is essential to provide social and professional services for safely promoting intensive farming managed on a large scale.

It is necessary to support positively organizations disseminating agricultural science and technology at all levels so as to carry out in-depth internal reform. It is necessary to appropriately set up a system whereby service is rendered for a fee; to introduce the mechanism of competition; to change step by step the method of relying economically only on financial appropriations and free services; and, on the basis of being responsible for operating expenses, to run organizations by keeping the initiative in their own hands so they can gradually raise their own funds. It is necessary to develop a variety of technological services rendered for a fee and establish technological and economic entities which integrate technology, agriculture (industry), and trade so as to expand the sources of funds, increase fund accumulation, and strengthen technological services and the capacity for self-development. Thus, these organizations can develop step by step into entities rendering technological and economic services. The state must allow these entities to pay less tax or no tax at all.

Agricultural technology institution contracts have been a new form for disseminating agricultural technology for the past 2 years. They mainly disseminate technology related to field crops in a widespread way. This technology, which suits the needs of agriculture, is oriented to the whole process—before, during and after production—and helps guarantee the supply and marketing of materials and comprehensive socialized services. In institutional contracts, leadership is guaranteed, technology is the core, and materials are the foundation. Government leaders at all levels must personally shoulder the responsibility; integrate finance, banking, materials, commerce (including supply and marketing cooperatives), scientific research, education and technological disseminating departments; and turn these departments into strong entities which disseminate agricultural science and technology on a large scale. It is necessary to pay attention to relying on scientific research forces in scientific research organizations and institutes of higher learning in key cities, offering essential support for disseminating technology and encouraging them to enter the sphere of rural science and technology dissemination. It is necessary to enforce

strictly the "PRC Law on Technology Contracts" and closely link both parties' interests and risks with contract benefits.

3. It is necessary to stabilize and develop further rural ranks of scientific and technical workers.

Over a long period of time, the vast number of scientific and technical workers in China's rural areas have made very great contributions to the development of China's agricultural production and the construction of our rural economy despite harsh living conditions. It is necessary to continue advocating and developing the spirit of arduous struggle, unity, and coordination; to continue devoting ourselves to serving the people and the cause; to stabilize and consolidate the existing ranks of agricultural scientific and technical workers; and to mobilize more scientific and technical personnel to work in the forefront of agricultural production. It is necessary to pay great attention to the existing rural scientific and technical personnel being released from production to engage in advanced studies, and to their training on a short-term basis so they can continuously acquire the latest knowledge. It is necessary to guarantee more time for rural scientific and technical personnel to do their own job. In general, they should not be assigned to do administrative work which has nothing to do with their specialties.

Governments at all levels must organize personnel, financial, agricultural and scientific and technological management departments to adopt jointly effective measures to improve as soon as possible the study, work, and living conditions of the scientific and technical personnel in the forefront of production in rural areas. It is necessary to continue implementing the "State Council Circular on Approving and Issuing Reports of the Labor and Personnel Ministry and Three Other Ministries on Strengthening Scientific and Technological Ranks in the Forefront of Agriculture and Forestry" (GUO FA (1983), No 74). This relates to technical cadres who engage in rural science and technological dissemination at the forefront below the county level. We must conscientiously help them solve the questions at home. It is necessary to establish agricultural technology service organizations at the township and town level as soon as possible in accordance with the related state regulations. In 1990, the state and local departments will start to solve jointly the practical questions of graduates of colleges, technical secondary schools, and agriculture schools listed in the state plan carrying quotas and funds to township-level agricultural technology disseminating service organizations. With local realities in mind, people in all places can implement some favorable policies for agricultural technical personnel. Those who have made outstanding contributions should be commended and awarded.

It is necessary to revitalize further the personnel policy, implement a system of compensation for technical services, and link contributions to remuneration. To utilize fully scientific and technical personnel in party and

government organs at the county level or lower, it is necessary to assign them to the dissemination science and technology on the frontline of agricultural production and to implement a system of compensation for technical and economic services. Efforts should be made to discover and train technical personnel from among educated rural youths and bring up, step by step, a large number of backbone technical personnel who are content to work in the countryside and are adequately paid for their services.

4. Vigorously strengthen education and technical training in the countryside.

Efforts should be made to raise the science and education level of the peasants, wipe out illiteracy, pay greater attention to education and agricultural science and technology, and achieve solid progress in promoting general education and technical training among rural workers. Educated youths in the countryside are a vital new force on the agricultural front. It is necessary to create conditions so that graduates of junior and senior high schools will be able to receive technical training and vocational education. Those who have done exceptionally well should be rewarded with technical titles and employment as technicians by the village governments.

All localities must accelerate the readjustment of the rural educational structure by putting more stress on vocational middle schools and education in agricultural technology. It is necessary to promote vigorously technical education for adults and do a good job in running radio (television) and correspondence schools, night schools for peasants, and all kinds of training centers. Efforts also should be made to carry out technical training in connection with the Spark, Prairie Fire, and Bumper Harvest Projects. Colleges and scientific research institutes should contribute by providing training and raising the professional competence of rural teachers. We should continue to give play to the role of social organizations such as the Chinese Youth League, women's federations, science and technology associations, as well as the democratic parties, and enlist the services of all sectors of society to constantly raise the educational level of the rural work forces. Locally-run science and technology papers are an important propaganda tool for disseminating agricultural science and technology. Governments at all levels and other relevant departments should provide them support and bring their role into full play.

5. Broaden sources of funding and increase agricultural input.

Developing agriculture on the strength of scientific and technical progress requires more funding and increased input. In dispensing the agricultural development funds, governments at all levels must give priority to investment in agricultural science and technology to ensure steady funding for research, dissemination, and training. While increasing funding for agricultural capital construction and technical renovations, it is necessary to

increase investment in agricultural science and technology correspondingly. Measures should be taken to broaden the sources of funds for disseminating technology. For example, a technical progress fee may be collected from units in charge of marketing such cash crops as grains, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. Comprehensive state-level scientific research projects, science funds, projects aimed at solving knotty technical problems, as well as projects aimed at developing new technology should also increase input in agricultural science and technology and see to it that quite a portion of their funds is spent on agricultural science and development projects. Treasuries at all levels, banks, and other financial institutions, as well as competent agricultural departments, must give special attention to agricultural science and technology while increasing agricultural input. Special loans or low-interest loans may be granted for projects aimed at disseminating scientific and technical achievements. We should actively use foreign investment and provide services and technical cooperation to make up for shortages of domestic funds and inadequacies of domestic technology. Active efforts should be made to encourage and guide collectives, economic entities engaged in agricultural development and services, and peasants to increase investment in the application of agricultural science and technology. Preferential policy should be adopted to help organizations engaged in agricultural technical services increase their capacity to accumulate funds and to increase investment in projects aimed at disseminating the achievements of agricultural science and technology.

Relevant departments should actively supply the materials needed for agricultural scientific experiments and for dissemination of scientific and technological achievements. Chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastic sheeting, and diesel oil for agricultural use needed by organs in charge of disseminating agricultural science and technology at the county level or lower may be supplied by wholesale units dealing in the agricultural means of production on a priority basis, or they may be supplied directly by the factories. These organs should be compensated for their services and should work to improve the application of agricultural science and technology and increase the return on material input.

6. We must pay attention to doing a good job in high technology and basic research for agriculture.

While we will make great efforts to popularize the application of agricultural science and technology achievements, making a good overall plan for agricultural science and technology projects is an important guarantee for further application of science and technology in agricultural development. We must strive to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan for tackling key scientific and technological projects on or ahead of schedule. As we are making the Eighth 5-Year Plan and intermediate-range and long-range plans for tackling key scientific and technological projects, we should increase the proportion

of agriculture-related projects and concentrate on tackling major scientific and technological problems concerning agricultural production. In making the high technology research and development plan, we should give higher priority to such key projects as agrobiological techniques, and in the course of revising the plan, constantly increase projects concerning the development of new breeds of animals and plants. All departments concerned should make concerted efforts to strive for some breakthrough achievements in long-range agricultural development before the end of the century. Basic applied research should also put the emphasis on agriculture-related projects. From now on, the State Natural Science Foundation should give high priority to supporting any research projects that are of great significance to sustained agricultural development.

The departments concerned under the State Council should actively arrange the application of major scientific research results in agricultural production. All localities may consider local needs to arrange in a planned way some science and technology experimental projects for overall agricultural development and support a number of experimental production projects using major agricultural science and technology research results. Attention should be paid to arranging certain basic applied research projects. These research projects may be shared by scientific research organizations and universities and colleges, but we must pay attention to doing good coordination work among them. We should closely watch the new trends of agricultural development in the world; actively promote international cooperation and exchanges; and introduce to China new agricultural technology, new breeds, and advanced managerial experience.

7. We should earnestly strengthen leadership over the application of science and technology in agricultural development.

To develop agriculture by relying on scientific and technological progress is an important strategic task. Governments at all levels should put the task in the charge of a leading comrade and earnestly strengthen leadership over it. In some localities, the practice of putting a deputy county head in charge of science and technology has yielded pretty good results. We should further sum up their experience and improve the practice. We should put the work of applying science and technology in agricultural development as an important item on our daily agenda, constantly study, make arrangements for, and do it well. The agricultural, science and technology, education, planning, financial, banking, taxation, materials, commerce, and personnel departments should be organized to study and formulate policies and measures for promoting agricultural science and technology progress. The work of tackling key scientific and technological projects should be integrated organically with the work of developing new technology and popularizing the use of scientific research results. The agricultural department and the science and technology department should take the integrated work as their main task and concentrate on the responsibilities

that they take on. The agricultural scientific research organizations and the department for popularizing the use of agrotechnology should cooperate closely with each other. The machine-building, electronics, chemical, light industry, commerce, environmental protection, and meteorological departments should also make use of their own scientific and technological strength to help in intensive processing of agricultural products, development of substitute materials, comprehensive utilization of materials, new means of agricultural production, and environmental and ecological protection. In the course of formulating the Eighth 5-year Plan, all localities and departments concerned should conduct serious study and investigation, work out local and departmental plans for using science and technology in agricultural development, and seriously implement the plans.

To rely on science and technology to develop agriculture is a glorious mission of the governments at all levels, the departments concerned, and the vast number of scientists and technicians. The governments at all levels should organize the departments concerned to fulfill the mission and constantly sum up experience so that the work is done in a practical manner. The broad masses of scientists and technicians should strengthen their sense of responsibility, work hard in unity, and pool their wisdom and efforts to make new contributions to agricultural modernization.

Rural Industrialization Conference Held in Jiangsu

HK0712025089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
7 Dec 89 p 1

[By our staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] Wuxi, Jiangsu—China's rural enterprises employed more than 95 million people and produced products worth 452.9 billion yuan last year, accounting for 28 per cent of the country's total industrial output, an international conference on rural industrialization was told here yesterday.

Chinese and foreign executives and officials met in Wuxi for a 5-day seminar titled Links between Agricultural Development and Rural Industrialization, which opened yesterday.

Chen Yaobang, vice-minister of Agriculture told the seminar that the event provides a good opportunity for entrepreneurs to strengthen their contacts.

He said foreign businessmen and officials can also learn more about China's township enterprises through this event as well as by visiting rural firms in Wuxi where township enterprises turn out 80 per cent of the city's total industrial output.

He said China's township enterprises, which have developed dramatically, are a product of the economic reforms in the country's rural areas since 1978.

According to a survey covering 20 provinces and cities, during the first six months of this year, the country's rural enterprises exported goods worth 14.3 billion yuan (\$3.8 billion), 40.5 per cent higher than the same period last year.

At the same time, production value of the country's rural enterprises increased by 23 per cent over the same period of last year. However, Chen said that in the latter half of this year, the growth of rural industry has slowed.

He added that 3 million rural firms have been closed this year for being wasteful of energy and raw materials, inefficient and polluting. Eight million workers from closed enterprises went back to farming.

Chen said this is the first time China and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific to jointly sponsor such an international seminar in China.

Hubei Leader Writes on Agricultural Development

OW0712212689 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 5 Dec 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] In a special column called "Develop Agriculture Through Promoting Science and Technology," KEJI RIBAO publishes an article by Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee. The article is entitled: "We Should Do Well the Important Work of Developing Agriculture Through Promoting Science and Technology." The article focuses on the great strategic significance of developing ecological agriculture, scientific and technological agriculture, and economic agriculture.

Northern Windbreaks Project To Continue

OW0912122389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1144 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)—China has just finished drafting a plan to continue the establishment of the belt-shaped windbreaks project in northern China, according to an official from the Ministry of Forestry.

Under the plan, China is to plant 22 million hectares of trees by the end of the century, pushing the forest coverage to 10.55 percent from the present 7.09 percent in northern China's 13 provinces and autonomous regions.

Known as the "green great wall", the windbreaks project has been going on for 12 years. Eleven million hectares of trees have already been planted to form a shelterbelt for arable land in the 4,069 million square kilometers of land of the 13 provinces and autonomous regions, which accounts for 42.4 percent of the total land area of the country.

The project has been hailed as excellent by experts at home and abroad, "surpassing afforestation projects of

the same kind in the United States, the Soviet Union and five countries in the north Africa".

The construction of the whole project, which will take about 73 years, is divided into three periods. The first period extends from 1978 to 2000 and the second from 2001 to 2020. Efforts in the last three decades will be concentrated on the northwest to plant 5.2 million hectares of trees there.

The official said that if the project is completed as planned by the year 2050, 60 million hectares of land in the northern areas will be covered by forests, pushing the vegetation coverage to 14.95 percent from 5.05 percent in 1977.

At present, the official said, the project is in a critical period. But Song Ping, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, says: "No matter how great the difficulties are, we shall carry on building the 'green great wall' as it concerns China's prosperity."

The official said China is to spend more on the project in the next fiscal year and spread applied technology in 10 special fields to improve its quality and economic effects.

Some provinces and autonomous regions concerned plan to collect fees from using the forest to support further construction of the shelterbelt.

Orange, Tangerine Output May Exceed Demand

*OW1012164789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1442 GMT 10 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)—There are indications that oranges and tangerines are going to be overstocked in some major production areas in China as the output of the fruit has increased this year, according to "CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS."

The Beijing-based newspaper reported that the country is expected to reap four million tons of oranges and tangerines this year, 60 percent more than last year.

However, because some farmers are waiting for a better price to sell, there is a danger of overstocking.

The paper said, the problem is worsening in some places such as Sichuan and Zhejiang Provinces where there is not enough cash to purchase the fruit and reckless charges have been imposed on dealing in the fruit.

According to the newspaper, the Ministry of Commerce has ordered governments in the fruit production areas to properly organize purchasing and sales of the fruit so as not to let them rot away.

East Region

Lu Rongjing Attends Anhui Plenum 29 Nov

OW1112115089 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 89

[Text] The first enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee was held on 29 November. Speeches on special topics were delivered at the session, which was presided over by Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Cheng Guanghua, (Liu Baotai), Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, (Wang Shengxin), and Shao Ming attended the session. Twelve comrades from provincial departments and relevant prefectures and cities made speeches on special topics at the session.

In his speech (Chen Jian), chairman of the provincial planning commission, pointed out that in making plans for next year, the general principles to be followed are as follows: seriously implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party congress; further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform; further curb total social demand; impose strict control over commodity prices; and strive to direct the national economy onto a course of sustained, coordinated, and steady development by rectifying the economic order and adjusting the economic structure.

Comrade (Xu Qing), member of the provincial economic commission, said: During the period of adjustment the major tasks for the industrial and transport fronts throughout the province will be to implement in an all-around way the central decision on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; striving to raise efficiency, adjust structure, deepen reforms, and raise the quality of enterprises; and working resolutely to raise economic results in order to bring about a sustained, coordinated, and steady development for industrial and transport production.

(Zhou Yeli), member of the provincial commission of agricultural economy, made a speech on further understanding agriculture and going all out to develop it. He said: To further develop agriculture in our province, we must raise our understanding of the status of agriculture as the foundation of the economy, firmly improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, build more agricultural infrastructure projects, improve the conditions for production, and rationalize the geographical distribution of production and production setup.

In his speech Wang Qinghua, chairman of the provincial foreign economic relations and trade commission, pointed out: Anhui has rich natural resources. Its agricultural production occupies an important place in the

country and its industry has developed to a notable scale. There is great potential for developing an export-oriented economy.

To turn potential into reality, he called for upholding the open policy, expanding foreign trade, more actively and effectively utilizing foreign capital, expanding economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries, further improving the foreign trade contract responsibility system, and rectifying the economic order in the field of foreign trade.

Comrades (Lu Baocheng) from Suxian Prefecture, (Jin Pingbai) from Wuhu City, (Lu Zixiu) from Chuxian Prefecture, (Chen Guanglin) from Hefei City, (Tan Buzhen) from Chaohu Prefecture, (Yang Daode) from Bengbu City, (Wang Zhaoyao) from Fuyang Prefecture, and (Yang Puxiong) from Xuancheng Prefecture exchanged their respective work experiences at the session. In line with the reality in their areas, they made specialized speeches on strengthening agricultural infrastructure construction, deepening rural reforms, developing the rural economy, and building civilized cities.

Shandong Plenum Concludes 4 December

SK1212002089 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] The third enlarged plenary session of the fifth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan from 29 November to 4 December. The major tasks of this session were to further study and comprehend the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the central work conference; make specific arrangements for implementing the decision adopted by the party Central Committee on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform; and make arrangements for the economic work and the work in political and ideological sphere in the next year.

In line with the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the central work conference, proceeding from the reality of Shandong, the comrades participating in this session made a correct analysis and estimate of the current situation, summarized experiences and lessons by seeking truth from facts, and then reached a common understanding among them. Meanwhile, they unanimously pledged to firmly and unswervingly carry out the improvement of the economic environment, the rectification of economic order, and the deepening of reform; and pledged to ensure the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the province's economy.

Based on conscientious discussions and solicitation of opinions from all sides, the session examined, discussed, and adopted the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee's suggestion for implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening

reform. During the session, in light of Shandong's reality, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, dwelt on the opinions of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee on how to penetratingly study and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, respectively spoke about the political guarantee for the improvement of economic environment and the rectification of economic order, and about the economic work for the next year.

It was a lively and successful session which permeated a democratic atmosphere; a session which sought truth from facts, stressed unity and unanimity, and called for concerted efforts to offer advice and find ways to successfully improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform; and a session which summoned up courage, strengthened confidence, and enhanced morale of the masses.

The session's participants maintained that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, party committees and governments at all levels in the province have persisted in making economic construction the core of their work, have adhered to the four cardinal principles, have kept to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, have promoted the vigorous development of the national economy and social undertakings, and have scored remarkable achievements on all fronts. However, it must be clearly noted that there have also been some problems in the province's economic development. Major indicators include the outstripping of total demand over total supply, inordinate price increases, prominent structural contradictions, and a confused economic order. Although we have yielded satisfactory results initially after 1 year's effort in improvement and rectification, the problems in the deep strata of the economic life have not yet been solved. Toward the problems and difficulties existing in the economic realm, leaders at all levels, as well as the people throughout the province, should have a full estimate of them, should guard against not only overlooking them but also worrying about them, and should turn to incentives to promote the improvement and rectification so as to gain initiative as quickly as possible. It must be stressed, however, that the difficulties in the province's economic life are stemming from the process of advancement, and there are many favorable conditions for our province to overcome them. So long as the people from top to bottom, inside and outside the party are united as one to firmly implement the decisions of the party central committees, it will be surely able for us to overcome all difficulties and make our national economy embark on the path of sustained, stable, and coordinated development.

The session pointed out: In our future endeavors to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, we must adhere to the following several

principles: the principle of integrating the improvement and rectification with reform and opening; the principle of effecting a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the economy; the principle of making economic efficiency the focus of all our work, the principle of doing everything based on reality and seeking truth from facts, and the principle of uniting the economic stability with the political and social stability. The major goals of the improvement and rectification are to reduce the overly high demand, increase effective supply, gradually relieve the contradictions between total demand and total supply, readjust production setup, maintain an appropriate economic growth rate, strike a balance between financial revenues and expenditures, maintain a balance between earnings and spending in foreign exchange, continuously deepen and perfect various reform measures, persist in opening to the outside world, and make a positive exploration into developing an operational economic mechanism which combines planned economy with market regulation.

The session pointed out: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. When agriculture is stable, so is the overall situation. Party committees and governments at all levels should concentrate their major energies on running agriculture well. They should strive to create a situation in which the people throughout the province attach importance to support and develop agriculture and make concerted efforts to boost agriculture, and they should strive to ensure a stable increase in output of grain, cotton, edible oil, and other major crops and ensure the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery.

The session stressed: In readjusting the industrial structure, we should strictly follow the policies concerning industries and the programs for readjustment defined by the state and the province in a bid to maintain an appropriate growth rate in the economy. We should intensify the basic industries and the infrastructure in order to ensure a stable increase in energy, transport, and raw materials production. We should have a positive grasp of the readjustment of product mix and the organizational structure of enterprises, give full play to the predominant role of the large and medium-sized enterprises owned by all the people, and guide town and township enterprises to develop towards a sound and stable direction.

The session emphasized: We should firmly and unswervingly follow the road of reform and opening which leads the country to strength and prosperity, should further stabilize the household-based output-related contract responsibility system in the rural areas, and should continue to uphold and perfect the enterprise contract system and the plant director responsibility system. The system of the provincial authorities taking responsibility for the finances of various cities and prefectures should be upheld continuously. Reform in the circulation sphere should be focused on the reform of the wholesale system, and should be aimed at further improving the

open, multi-channel, and fewer-intermediate-link commodity wholesale system with the state-run commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives as taking predominance. The reform of the scientific and technology system should continuously be focused on relaxing control over scientific research institutes and scientific and technological personnel. The reform should be aimed at further carrying out the institute director responsibility system, perfecting the technology contract system, still opening wider to the outside world, and expanding economic and technological cooperations and exchanges with foreign countries.

The session stressed: Strengthening party leadership constitutes the fundamental guarantee for overcoming difficulties and fulfilling the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. To strengthen party leadership, the key lies in giving full play to the nucleus role of party organizations at all levels and their role as the fighting fortress; and in actually strengthening party building in the fields of ideology, organization, and workstyle with a view toward enhancing the fighting force, cohesive force, and appeal of party organizations and improving the quality of party members. Party organizations at all levels must give full play to political superiority, and unite the vast number of party members and the masses of the people to conscientiously carry out the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform with one heart and one mind.

The session also called on the vast number of party members and the masses of the people throughout the province to closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, and make concerted efforts to make new and still greater contributions to comprehensively fulfilling the various tasks concerning improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform, to effect a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the province's economy, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Participating in this session were 44 members and 12 alternate members of the provincial party committee. Participating as observers were members of the provincial Advisory Commission, members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission who were living in Jinan, members of the leading party group and party-member vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, special invited advisers to the provincial government, members of the leading party group and party-member vice chairmen of the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, party-member comrades above the deputy provincial level, and veteran party-member comrades enjoying the treatment of the deputy provincial level. Observers also included secretaries of various city and

prefectural party committees and their discipline inspection commissions, mayors of various cities, and commissioners of various prefectures, who were not members of the provincial party committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Other observers were secretaries of party committees of various large enterprises; principal responsible comrades of various major departments at the provincial level; secretaries of party committees of various institutions of higher learning; and secretaries of various county, city, and district party committees. The attendance of the session was more than 500 persons.

Central-South Region

Hainan Commentator Views Economic Rectification

HK1012080489 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 89

[Text] HAINAN RIBAO today devoted the space of top prominence of the front page to a special commentator's article, entitled: Not Only Should We Improve the Economic Environment and Rectify Economic Order, But We Should Also Deepen the Reform—More on Advancing in the Course of Laying a Foundation.

The article said: Recently, the provincial party committee has made it clear that for a period to come, the Hainan Special Economic Zone should efficiently and fully capitalize on special policies under the guidance of the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, skillfully combine the economic improvement and rectification operation and the in-depth reform with the effort to lay a sound foundation, and seize the opportunity to carry the reform and opening up, as well as the development of this large special economic zone, to a new stage.

How to handle the relations between the economic improvement and rectification operation on the one hand and the in-depth reform on the other is a crucial factor ensuring smooth unfolding of the next stage of our work. In this regard, the special commentator's article of HAINAN RIBAO said: An essential link in improving the economic environment in Hainan is to inhibit inflation and to stop the excessively high price increase. The Hainan Special Economic Zone, which is at the initial stage of development, needs to introduce a large amount of funds from abroad and other parts of the country in support of its development program. If commodity prices keep soaring unrestrained, it will certainly undermine the local economic development process. Therefore, at the next stage, we not only need to take all measures for economic improvement and rectification to stabilize and lower commodity prices, but we also need to introduce a price reform in the special economic zone properly, safely, step by step, and in a planned way, paving the way for the final consolidation of the pricing system of the local market.

The article said: Rectifying economic order is the other important aspect of the economic improvement and rectification operation and also an indispensable part of Hainan's effort to lay its economic foundation. For the present, in this special economic zone, the focus is to be placed on straightening out order and doing away with chaos in the circulation sector. And this is in itself an important part of the reform of the circulation system in the province.

The central authorities' decision on vigorously consolidating all kinds of companies, especially companies in the circulation field, is also correct and very necessary for the Hainan Special Economic Zone. For the present, while strictly adhering to the current policies, we must conscientiously sort out and straighten up all kinds of enterprises and companies. At the same time, we must actively push ahead the structural reform of enterprises, ensuring that the behavior of enterprises is rational and in keeping with the established standards. Also, through the economic improvement and rectification operation and the in-depth reform, we are to establish and maintain normal economic order and lay down a foundation for the next stage of economic development in the special economic zone.

The article said: In support of the economic improvement and rectification operation, we must adopt feasible and effective measures to further improve the new system of small government and big society through development of the market and perfection of the market system, so as to gradually change the government's direct regulation and control of economic operation into indirect regulation and control. While stepping up implementation of various special economic policies, we must also formulate an industrial policy which will suit Hainan's actual needs. On the other hand, we must mend our pace in establishing the special economic zone's system of laws and regulations which will serve as the basis of macroeconomic regulation and control in Hainan. In addition, the reforms of the monetary, financial and taxation, planning, material supply, and foreign trade structures should also be carried on along with the economic improvement and rectification operation.

By and large, we will be able to make steady progress while laying a foundation, so long as we can earnestly implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the work conference of the provincial party committee, and closely combine the economic improvement and rectification operation with the in-depth reform.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Secretary Addresses Political Meeting

HK1212060989 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 89

[Text] A provincial meeting on enterprise ideological and political work was held yesterday in Guizhou. The

important tasks of the meeting were: studying the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the two circulars issued by the CPC Central Committee on strengthening propaganda and ideological work and the building of the party; exchanging experiences in enterprise ideological and political work in our province; discussing and revising the document (draft) issued by the provincial CPC Committee on strengthening and improving enterprise ideological and political work; and further strengthening and improving enterprise ideological and political work in our province.

Provincial party Secretary Liu Zhengwei and provincial party Deputy Secretary Ding Tingmo, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee Su Gang, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee (Xu Yujiang), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Liu Hanzhen, and member of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of the provincial military area Kang Huzhen attended the meeting.

At yesterday's meeting, provincial party Secretary Liu Zhengwei delivered a speech on doing well ideological and political work under the new situation. He said: We must first, strengthen, and second, improve our ideological and political work. Our stress must first of all be laid on strengthening it. This is an important lesson drawn from our work of reviewing the past and summing up experience in the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion which occurred in spring and summer this year. Ideological and political work is a fine tradition of the party, and our political strong point as well. At all times, it must never be weakened.

At present, we are building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the complicated conditions of reform, opening up, and developing the socialist planned commodity economy, ideological and political work is particularly important. Only by constantly strengthening and improving our ideological and political work can we maintain our firm political conviction in such a complicated environment, and keep a sober head. Otherwise, we might face the danger of losing our spiritual pillar and going astray politically. We would also face the danger of encouraging and conniving at the extensive spread of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. This will lead to distressing evil consequences.

Liu Zhengwei continued: At present, the emphasis of our ideological and political work must be placed on stabilization and encouragement. Stabilization is our overriding task. This is an important experience in doing ideological and political work well under the conditions of reform and opening up. This is also an important guiding principle for ideological and political work under the present conditions. Therefore, we must extensively and profoundly provide our people with education in socialism, patriotism, [words indistinct], self-reliance, and hard struggle. We must guide the broad masses of our people to foster the idea of taking overall interest into consideration, carrying forward our fine tradition,

and correctly treating difficulties. Through our powerful ideological and political work, we must encourage and mobilize the masses so that they will strengthen their confidence and inspire their enthusiasm, unite as one to struggle, overcome difficulties, and strive to attain the objectives of economic improvement and rectification. We must make a contribution to stabilizing our economy, politics, and society.

In his speech, Liu Zhengwei also pointed out: We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class to give play to the role of the broad masses of workers and staff members who are the masters of their own affairs. To do the enterprise ideological and political work well, we must grasp their basic point. To wholeheartedly rely on the working class, we must first establish the status and protect the rights and interests of the workers in enterprises who are the masters of their own enterprises. Second, we must provide our workers and staff members with education in the sense of responsibility and historical mission, so that they will constantly increase their political quality and their skills.

In conclusion, Liu Zhengwei emphasized: Enterprise ideological and political work is a very important component part of the entire ideological and political work of the party. Political and ideological work in the majority of our enterprises and state-run large enterprises in particular will produce an important influence over the whole province. I hope that party committees at all levels will truly attach importance to the leadership work over enterprise ideological and political work, and that comrades who are responsible for ideological and political work will further understand the situation, inspire their enthusiasm, and make use of the present favorable situation to do well enterprise ideological and political work.

At yesterday's meeting, the provincial CPC Committee conferred a title "Provincial Outstanding Enterprises in Ideological and Political Work in 1988-1989" on 32 enterprises, including (Pingshui) Machinery Plant and others. Thirty-one comrades including Comrade (Yan Kaitai), party secretary of (Changzhou) Radio Factory, and others were commended as provincial outstanding ideological and political workers.

Guizhou Secretary Inspects Luodian County

HK0912020389 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Recently, when inspecting work in Luodian County, Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out that poor counties must give full play to their own superiorities on the premise of obeying the macroeconomic regulation and control of the state and go all out to develop commodity production so that they may shake off poverty more quickly.

Luodian County is a county selected for Comrade Liu Zhengwei to stay in order to help the poor. This time, soon after he got to the county, he went to visit the

peasants working in the fields and those who have shaken off poverty through developing commodity production. He also took a trip to those remote villages and townships which have not yet solved their problems of food and clothing and listened to a report made by the Luodian County party committee. He fully affirmed the county's work in shaking off poverty. He said: The achievements made by Luodian County over the past few years have proved the correctness of our policy on helping the poor. It is necessary to continue to grasp this work well. [passage omitted]

Vice Mayor Interviewed on Tibet Martial Law

HK3011055289 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Nov 89

[Text] On 28 November, (Kong Fansen), vice mayor of Lhasa, was interviewed by a reporter from the No 2 television broadcasting station of the FRG, on some questions, including the impact that martial law, currently in force in Lhasa, has made on the Tibet region.

Vice Mayor (Kong Fansen) first extended welcome to the visitors from the FRG. Giving a brief to the reporter, he said: Martial law was imposed on Lhasa on the early morning of 8 March. At the beginning some people felt perplexed at the measure as this was the first time that martial law has been imposed on a part of the country. But, later on, the masses all agreed that the imposition of martial law is necessary, after they have understood its purpose and significance. Since the imposition of martial law, daily operation and life in Lhasa have gradually returned to normal, and the public now feels assured of their security.

The FRG reporter asked the vice mayor whether people elsewhere in Tibet can come to Lhasa at any time and why people have to be questioned or searched behind Jokhang Temple by soldiers who are on guard there. (Kong Fansen) replied: After the imposition of martial law, people from elsewhere in Tibet and from other provinces of the country can enter Lhasa freely on business trips or to visit relatives, and they are subject to no restrictions. But sometimes they may be asked to show their resident identity cards, especially within the areas where martial law is in force. Troops have been deployed all around Jokhang Temple to enforce martial law. As that place is one of the main districts under martial law, the inspection procedure is relatively strictly enforced there. The masses show no objection to this practice.

The FRG reporter asked the vice mayor how much Lhasa made from tourism in 1987 and whether the income was affected this year. (Kong Fansen) said: In 1987 Lhasa city entertained a total of 29,107 visitors and earned a foreign exchange income of 3.94 million yuan therefrom. This year, the city has so far entertained 672 foreign tourists and earned a foreign exchange income of 160,000 yuan. It is true that Lhasa's tourism has been affected. And this is partly because foreign friends do not

know about the actual situation in Lhasa under martial law. We believe the situation will improve next year.

The FRG reporter asked whether any people involved in the 1987 riots were executed. (Kong Fansen) said: Since 5 March this year, the public security authorities have arrested and tried some 40,000 people, of whom 30,000 have been released after being criticized. Only 63 criminal elements were sentenced to penalties but none have been executed.

The FRG reporter also inquired whether the incarnation of a new Bainqen Lama will be conducive to the stability in the religious sector in Tibet. (Kong Fansen) said: The public, especially, the masses in Xigaze prefecture, have shown great concern about the reincarnation of the Bainqen Lama. The incarnation of a new Bainqen Lama will have a positive effect on the stability in the religious sector in Tibet. By the way, religious activities are now going on as normal and are enjoying stability.

During the interview (Kong Fansen) also mentioned the constant improvement in the supply of butter and vegetables in Lhasa these days.

Number of Tibet Congress Deputies To Increase

HK0912031369 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Dec 89

[Text] The following is the full text of the Decision of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Tibet Regional People's Congress on increasing the number of deputies to the regional People's Congress, adopted on 6 December 1989 at the seventh meeting of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress.

In accordance with Article 9 of the PRC Law on Election of the National People's Congress and of local people's congresses, and in light of the circumstances in and the needs of this region, it is hereby decided that 20 new deputies will be added to the existing 445 deputies to the fifth regional People's Congress. Of these additional deputies, three will be elected from the counties of Zanda, Gar, and Burang of Ngari Prefecture, and the rest will be elected from wherever there is a justified need. In this connection, the original text of Article 13, Section 1 of the Procedures for Election of People's Congresses at All Levels of Tibet Autonomous Region, which provides that the number of deputies to the regional People's Congress shall not exceed 445, shall be amended as follows: The number of deputies of the regional People's Congress shall not exceed 465.

Yunnan Radio Comments on Enterprise Contract System

HK0712092589 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Station commentary: "Adhere to the Contract System, Perfect the Contract System"]

[Text] Adhering to the contract system and perfecting the contract system on the basis of stability is a correct policy decision to which all enterprises throughout the province must adhere.

The contracts concluded by the great majority of enterprises in our province will terminate this year or next. What will the enterprises do in the next step? This is a question for which both factory directors and workers show concern. Whether or not this question can be solved well has a bearing on whether or not the important task of stabilizing politics and the economy which the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee put forward can be completed.

In light of the enterprises' present external economic environment and their actual internal situation, the contract system has linked whether the result of enterprise operation is good or bad directly with the interests of the enterprises and the workers and has handled the relations among the state, the enterprises, and the workers relatively well. It has played an important part in the steady economic growth of our province over the past few years. It is an effective measure to ensure the separation of two rights under the condition of public ownership and to establish and perfect the enterprise operation mechanism. The system of contracted responsibility for operation is an important reform of the system of enterprise operation. This reform has promoted the development of the productive forces. However, practice proves that the productive relations cannot change every day and a new move cannot be made every day; otherwise, it will bring chaos to the enterprises and the development of the productive forces will be restricted.

The popularization of the enterprise contract system has just commenced in our province and the system is playing its part. Furthermore, there has so far been no better system that can replace the contract system [words indistinct] all enterprises. In the period of improvement and rectification, we must continuously adhere to and perfect the contract system.

Of course, due to insufficient experience and for various reasons, certain questions still exist in the course of implementing the system of contracted responsibility for enterprise operation in our province. For example, the contract base of some individual enterprises is not rational enough and the method of reward and punishment for operators is not sufficiently standardized. Some enterprises have displayed certain short-term behavior and so on. These problems have mainly occurred in some circulation enterprises and small collective enterprises, but not in large and medium-sized enterprises.

According to recent investigation, as the external environment of enterprise production and operation has changed too greatly, there are more difficulties in production and operation, together with confused ideology. About one-half of factory directors are unwilling to continue with their contracts. To accomplish the tasks of

improvement, rectification, and deepening reform, it is necessary to stabilize the enterprises. What is more important, it is essential to stabilize the contract system. It is also imperative to perfect it in practice, to arouse the operators' and producers' enthusiasm, to strive to overcome difficulties, and to promote the economy. To perfect the contract system, we must advocate making more contributions toward our country under the determination and adjustment of the contract base.

Enterprise contract periods must converge with the plans for the medium-term and long-term development of the enterprises and be integrated with the factory directors' tenure of office. The method of reward and punishment for operators must be perfected, the enterprises' short-term behavior overcome, their retained profits rationally utilized, their staying power strengthened, democratic management stepped up, and the working class wholeheartedly relied on and their role of masters really brought into play.

North Region

Li Ximing's Activities in Beijing Reported

Attends Rally Against Six Vices

SK0712005589 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
25 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] The curtain for our municipality's struggle to wipe out the "six vices" was raised. The municipal party committee and government held a municipal mobilization rally on 24 November to call for unified actions in wiping out the "six vices." Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, stressed: This struggle is an important content of the efforts to implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, an important component of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, and an important task for the efforts to strengthen the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. We should devote some time to carry it out in line with the unified plan, and should also carry it out persistently on a long-term basis.

Li Qiyang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the rally. Municipal Mayor Chen Xitong attended.

Li Ximing pointed out in his speech: Ugly phenomena in society, such as prostitution and visits to prostitutes; gathering people for gambling; production, sales, and spread of obscene articles; abduction and sales of women and children; private planting, taking, trafficking, and transportation of drugs; and defrauding people of their money and harming people through feudal superstitious activities, used to be the products of the society under the exploiting system, which posed a great danger to the people, and were bitterly hated by them for a long time. After liberation, we washed away these "cancers" within a very short period of time, and eliminated the decadent things that some people thought could not be eliminated

in human society. This showed the superiority of our country's socialism, and the greatness of the CPC and the Chinese nation.

Li Ximing pointed out: To carry out reform and opening up, it is necessary to adhere to the four cardinal principles. Reform and opening up have made it possible for our country to score great achievements in the economy, and in science and technology, and to greatly improve the people's living standards. However, errors have also emerged. Due to a failure in persistently adhering to the four cardinal principles, bourgeois liberalization and corrupt ideas have corroded some people to a serious extent, giving rise to the decadent things of the old society. Our current measures to eliminate the decadent things once and for all manifest the great determination of our party. Party committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over this struggle, assign people at every level to hold the responsibility, and cooperate with all departments to carry the struggle to wipe out the "six vices" through to the end.

Municipal Vice Mayor Su Zhongxiang delivered a speech at the rally on behalf of the municipal party committee and government. He said: In view of the rather conspicuous law breaches in three areas—gambling, prostitution and visits to prostitutes, and production and spread of obscene articles—in our municipality over the past few years, the municipality should regard elimination of these law breaches as the focus of its work. In taking unified actions, it should concentrate efforts to purposefully deal blows to and sternly punish the persons who abduct, introduce, take in, and force women to act as prostitutes, and persons who prostitute themselves or visit prostitutes and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education; persons who smuggle, produce (including duplicating), sell, and organize shows of a large number of obscene articles; persons who make use of obscene articles to instigate and seduce others to commit crimes, or distribute obscene articles to minors under 18 years of age; and ringleaders who gather people for gambling, professional gamblers, and habitual gamblers who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education.

Su Zhongxiang stressed: Criminal elements who have been unearthed should be strictly dealt with according to law and in a timely manner. Attention should be given to policies, and everything should be done according to law strictly. In wiping out the "six vices," we should strictly enforce laws and policies, and handle criminals with different approaches in line with the facts, nature, and seriousness of their criminal cases, and by taking facts as the basis and laws as the criteria. We should pay attention to drawing a demarcation line between crimes and noncrimes, and between crimes and ordinary law-breaking activities. Public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs should intensify the education of cadres and policemen on laws and discipline, enforce laws strictly, and strive to deal steady, accurate, and relentless blows to criminals.

Yu Lei, vice minister of public security, attended and addressed the rally. Wang Chuguang, deputy secretary of the work committee of state organs; Qu Weimin, director of the discipline inspection office of the organs directly under the central authorities; Yang Chaokuan, deputy director of the security department of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army; and Yuan Liben, Xia Qinlin, He Luli, Guan Shixiong, and Li Runwu, leading comrades of the municipality, attended the rally. Also attending were nearly 3,000 people from various districts and counties, and relevant departments.

Addresses Work Conference

SK0712010789 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
25 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] At the municipal organizational work conference which ended yesterday, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, stressed that in the selection of leading cadres, we must pay attention to political criterion and must not select those who have serious political and ideological problems.

Li Ximing said: At present, there is a considerable number of persons in our country who have persisted in opposing the socialist system and engaged in bourgeois liberalization. We must be acutely sensitive to the class struggle and political struggle in the ideological sphere, and firmly believe in the general trend of historical development that socialism will triumph over capitalism. Party organizational workers should test cadres in the course of the struggle, select those persons who have adopted a firm stand and have a clear mind, strong party spirit, and good work style into the leading bodies and must not let those persons who do not have a firm stand to grasp important posts. Those who are competent but whose ideologies are incompatible with the socialist cause must be resolutely removed from posts. We must also enhance our vigilance towards those who always establish unprincipled connections with other persons and are seriously individualistic. If we assign important posts to these persons, the party's cause will suffer great losses.

Li Ximing said: We should actively strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations. The party organization work departments at all levels should go deeply to the grass roots, be good at discovering, summing up, and popularizing the good experiences of the grass-roots party organizations in displaying their role as the fighting bastions and the political cores, and should conscientiously help them solve all difficulties.

While addressing the conference, Li Qiyao, secretary of the municipal party committee, stressed: We should successfully carry out the party's organizational work and the work on cadres from the perspective of preventing "peaceful evolution," and guaranteeing the implementation of the party's basic line.

Chen Guangwen, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Organization Department of the municipal party committee, presided over the conference and delivered a report, entitled, "Several Opinions on the Implementation of the Guidelines of the National Conference of United Front Work Department Directors and the Decision of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Municipal Party Committee." Meng Zhiyuan, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee, and responsible persons of various districts, counties, bureaus, and general companies and of the organization departments of the party committees of institutions of higher learning and of the personnel affairs departments, attended the conference. The conference lasted 2 days.

Attends Water Project Ceremony

SK0712004189 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
16 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] The construction of the project to divert water from the east to the west, which has an impact on the livelihood of Beijing Municipality was formally initiated in an all-around way yesterday. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee; Chen Xitong, municipal mayor; and Wang Shouqiang, vice minister of water resources, attended the ceremony to mark the initiation of the project and participated in the labor together with the builders.

The Shoudu Iron and Steel Complex in the western part of Beijing, the Gaojing Power Plant, the Shijingshan Power Plant, and other important industrial enterprises which have long relied on water supply from Guanting Reservoir, and the 130,000 residents in Mentougou District which have relied on the water supply from Chengzi Water Plant would have experienced a severe shortage of water next year due to the yearly decline in the amount of incoming water from the Guanting Reservoir and due to the serious silting of the reservoir. For this reason, the municipal party committee and the municipal government decided to immediately carry out a project to divert water from the east to the west. The State Planning Commission has paid great attention to this, promptly approved the construction of this project, and provided support for it. From the time the municipal government held its executive meeting on 13 October and till its decision yesterday, in a short period of 1 month and 2 days, the project was initiated in an all-around way.

Zhang Jianmin, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee, executive vice mayor, and director of the leading group in charge of the project, stressed on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government that the project to divert water from the east to the west is a major event. He said: Without water, it is impossible to generate electricity and Beijing Municipality will become partially paralyzed; without water, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Complex will

have to suspend production and will create great economic losses; and without water, it will be impossible for a hundred thousand and more people in the western part of Beijing to live. So, the project to divert water from the east to the west is a project of great historical significance in Beijing, the most important key project of all, and a project which has a direct vital bearing on the normal life of the people throughout the whole municipality. He also said: The municipal party committee and the municipal government have assigned this construction project to the municipal Water Resources Bureau. This is a glorious task entrusted by the people who have confidence in it. The time for the construction of the project is pressing. If we fail to complete this water project before 1 July next year, the consequences will be very serious. [passage omitted]

After the ceremony to mark the initiation of the project, leading comrades participated in the labor at the work site. After work, Mayor Chen Xitong had an interview with the reporters. He said: Water is the lifeblood of the municipality. The project to divert water from the east to the west is not one to open up new water resources. The water resources crisis in Beijing has not yet been solved. The people throughout the whole municipality should take the overall situation into account while tackling issues. We must not slacken our efforts in water conservation. While touching on voluntary labor, Mayor Chen said: In the future, cadres' participation in labor should become a common practice. Voluntary labor is a manifestation of the communist spirit and is advocated in the socialist spiritual civilization. We should promote and persist in it.

Leaders of the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Yuan Liben, Xia Qinlin, Zhang Baifa, Huang Chao, Wu Yi, Gan Ying, Tie Ying, Wang Baosen, and Ouyang Dou, and Zhou Guanwu, secretary of the party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Complex, attended the ceremony to mark the initiation of the project and participated in the labor.

Xing Chongzhi Speaks at Hebei Party Meeting

SK0712000189 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese
15 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpts] On 12 and 13 November, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting in Shijiazhuang to relay and study the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. To successfully study and implement the guidelines and the various measures adopted by the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee in line with Hebei's reality and to mobilize all party members and the people in the province to

clearly understand the current situation, and make concerted efforts to overcome difficulties, improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reform, and fulfill the national economic plan and all other tasks, the provincial party committee decided to hold the 8th enlarged plenary session of the 3d provincial party committee in late December.

Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Yue Qifeng, and Lu Chuanzan presided over the meeting.

Participating in this meeting were responsible party-member comrades of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Also participating in the meeting were secretaries of various city and prefectural party committees, and responsible party-member comrades of departments concerned.

The veteran comrades at the provincial level living in Shijiazhuang listened to the relay of the guidelines of the fifth plenary session. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi made a speech at the meeting. He said: Participants in the meeting have expressed many good opinions on how to successfully study and implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session in the province. To actually unite our work and thoughts with the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, we must conscientiously organize cadres, leading cadres at all levels in particular, to study the documents of the fifth plenary session with a view to obtaining a comprehensive and correct understanding of the guidelines. Before the convocation of the eighth enlarged plenary session of the third provincial party committee, party organizations at all levels should schedule a certain period for studying the guidelines, and strive to find out where they lag behind the demands of the guidelines in comparison with the documents of the fifth plenary session. Based on the comprehensive and correct understanding of the guidelines, party organizations should make specific analysis of their local conditions. For instance, in line with the demands of the fifth plenary session, and by giving consideration to the overall situation and interests, party organizations in various counties and units should actually decide on what projects should be promoted and ensured, and what should be restricted and closed down, and then they should work out their own specific targets and measures for the work in this regard. Based on these specific targets and measures of various localities and units, participants in the forthcoming 8th plenary session of the 3d provincial party committee will devise, through discussion, the province's specific measures for implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee.

Xing Chongzhi said: To comprehensively fulfill the goals, principles, and measures set forth by the 5th

plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee regarding further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, we must have a good environment of stability and unity, must strengthen party leadership, and must give play to the role of party organizations. At the same time, leading cadres at all levels should immerse themselves among the masses to investigate and study and listen to the opinions of the masses, should respect the socialist initiative and creativeness of the masses, and should encourage the masses to offer advice, make suggestions, and overcome difficulties. He also said: Over the past few years, some localities in the province have strengthened the work towards townships and villages, and accumulated quite a few experiences. However, some other localities have been reluctant to do so. We must adopt measures to actually grasp the work towards grass-roots areas, which represents a weak link. Otherwise, our policies, however good, will be unable to be implemented in a down-to-earth manner. [passage omitted]

Hebei Leaders Meet With Democratic Parties

SK1112044189 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 November, the provincial party committee invited and gathered responsible persons of various democratic parties and pertinent groups as well as democratic figures without party affiliation to a meeting to study and discuss the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. The meeting called on the figures from all circles of the province to make concerted efforts to achieve success in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting and relayed pertinent documents. Chen Yujie and Wang Shusen attended the meeting.

At the meeting, the participants made a conscientious analysis of the province's economic situation in line with the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, and with the reality of their own units and departments. They unanimously maintained: Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, great achievements have been scored in all of the work of the province, a big headway has been made in industrial and agricultural production as well as various construction undertakings, and satisfactory results have been achieved initially in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. Although we are confronted with many difficulties at the moment, these problems have stemmed from our process of advance which we can solve completely so long as we conscientiously implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. The meeting's participants pledged to conscientiously study and comprehend, and profoundly

implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, and pledged to make great efforts to improve themselves and involve themselves in political affairs so as to make due contributions to ensuring a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the province's economy.

The comrades participating in the study and discussion also offered, with a high sense of responsibility, many good opinions and suggestions for the province's work in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology, culture and education, the building of administrative honesty, commodity prices, public security, and family planning.

Speaking at the meeting were Huang Feng, Wang Youhui, Yu Zhenzhong, Dong Naifang, Wang Enduo, Tong Yinkang, and Ma Xinyun.

Xing Chongzhi praised the meeting's participants for their courage in expressing their innermost feelings and seeking truth from facts. Xing Chongzhi said: To work together in good cooperation, we must work with one heart. He expressed hope that all democratic parties, pertinent groups, and nonparty democratic figures in the province would work together to safeguard the hard-won political stability and unity so as to ensure the smooth progress of the improvement of the economic environment, the rectification of the economic order, the deepening of reform, and all other undertakings.

Also attending the study and discussion were Huang Qiling, Zhao Weiduo, Wu Bomin, Tian Yupu, Xu Gengyin, Yan Enrong, Reng Guang, Li Qingze, Li Shouling, Zhang Mugang, Li Xianliang, Yang Jixiang, Cui Enxuan, Chen Lintang, Chen Lunkai, Gao Zhensheng, Liu Yigui, Ling Tong, Lin Ruilian, Lai Junming, Li Shibi, He Wenjie, and He Ruirong.

Inner Mongolian People's Congress Ends 17 Nov

SK0812011789 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 18 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] After its third session, the ninth meeting of the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 17 November.

Batubagen, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Butegeqi, Zhang Cangong, Xu Lingren, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, and Sha Tuo; and members of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee—39 persons in all.

Attending the meeting as observers were Wen Jing, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government; Yang Dalia, president of the autonomous regional Higher People's Court; and Zhang Hesong, chief procurator of the autonomous regional People's Procuratorate.

During the meeting, the participating members approved the "regulations" on the management of mining resources; discussed and approved the "rules of procedure" of the people's congresses at all levels; adopted a decision on submitting the "rules of procedure" to the third plenary session of the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress for examination; and discussed and approved the "resolution" on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening the reform drive, and enhancing the auditing work.

After successfully fulfilling the items on the meeting's agenda, the chairman of the meeting declared the meeting close.

Activities of Inner Mongolia's Wang Qun Reported

Cuts Ribbon for Exhibition

SK0712050789 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] An exhibition on Comrade Ulanhu's glorious life formally opened at the exhibition hall in Tumd Left Banner this morning. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, and Ting Mao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

Comrade Ulanhu was a long-tested communist fighter, an outstanding leader of the party and the country, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, and a brilliant national work leader. He made great contribution to making the country wealthy and strong and the nation prosperous, and, in particular, to Inner Mongolia's revolutionary and construction cause. In order to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Comrade Ulanhu and to cherish the memory of his magnificent contributions, the Tumd Left Banner CPC Committee and government sponsored this exhibition. The exhibition was divided into eight parts, using detailed data and valuable pictures, photos, video films, and historical relics to vividly reflect Comrade Ulanhu's glorious life.

Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were leading comrades of the regional and Hohhot City party, government, and Army organs and of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committees, including Qian Fenyong, Zhang Dinghua, Zhou Rongchang, Liu Yunshan, Yang Enbo, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, Qi Junshan, Li Wenjing, Shi Rulin, Cheng Fengtao, Butegqi, Seyinbayaer, Bai Yongsheng, Shi Shengrong, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Yun Zhao Guang, Wang Chongren, Tu Ke, Yun Shufen, Yi Junhua, Jia Cai, Wuerjilang, (Jin Mantie), and Yun Rui. Also present at the opening ceremony were veteran comrades who have worked in our region for many years, including He Yao, Wang Jiangong, Wu Daping, (Xu Yongcun), Li Cunyi, Yun Yili, Ta La, Hexingge, Dong Yimin, (Yun Zhian), and (Liang Peichuan).

After the opening ceremony, responsible persons of various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus concerned of the region and Hohhot City, noted figures, and the masses of various nationalities, a total of 1,000 persons, watched the exhibition. Before the formal opening of the exhibition on Comrade Ulanhu's glorious life, leaders of the regional and Hohhot City party, government, and Army organs, including Wang Qun, Bu He, Xu Lingren, Ma Zhenduo, Pei Yingwu, Liu Zuohui, Hao Xiushan, Chen Bingyu, and Geriletu; Kong Fei, member of the National CPPCC Standing Committee; and Huang Hao, a veteran comrade who has worked in our region for many years, watched the preview of the exhibition.

Meets Meteorological Official

SK2611051989 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Recently, Wang Qun, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government, and Pei Yingwu and Alatanaoqier, vice chairmen of the regional government, respectively met with Zou Jingmeng, director of the state Meteorological Bureau and chairman of the World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations, and his entourage who came to Inner Mongolia to conduct investigations and research. The regional party and government leaders fully affirmed and praised the work done by the meteorological departments and exchanged views with them on how to make meteorological work serve the national economic construction, the agricultural and animal husbandry production, and the localities and how to include the meteorological development projects in the local socialist economic development plan. [passage omitted]

Comrade Wang Qun said: The meteorological departments are scouts. The political and professional levels of this rank of scouts are good. The weather information and the forecast of grain output, which they have provided for the regional party and government leaders, are fairly accurate. We are pleased with this. At present, the whole country has paid attention to agriculture because it is the most important foundation of all. Our region is always plagued by drought. Water conservancy is the key and the lifeblood of our region. So, we must not deviate from the meteorological vanguards. If we want to develop agriculture, we must rely on science. It is not realistic to develop agriculture without paying attention to science. Agricultural and animal husbandry production and economic construction are closely related to meteorology. The party and government leaders are much concerned about the weather conditions and need the meteorological departments to provide a basis for them to make policy decisions so that they can make early arrangements for agricultural and animal husbandry production. This requires long-term efforts to provide accurate weather forecasts. At present, it is impossible to completely master how to control weather

changes with the existing means. But it does not mean that we can do nothing about it. We should produce a general conclusion on the weather forecast of this winter and next spring as soon as possible. In the future, we should consider providing weather information for party and government leaders at all levels as the important task, make it a system, closely integrate our region's economic construction with development, use modern weather equipment and all means and render good service.

When hearing Comrade Zou Jingmeng's introduction saying that Inner Mongolia's weather observatories and stations are not only shouldering the tasks of serving the whole country, but also the heavy tasks of serving the world and that nearly 30 weather observatories and stations have participated in exchanging international data, Comrade Wang Qun said: Our region has a vast territory where the weather conditions are complex. It has occupied a very important position in the whole country as well as in the world. The cold air from Siberia and Mongolia has entered our region and through it affected the whole country. Therefore, doing a good job in meteorological work is of great significance. When hearing Director Zou said that the autonomous region has paid great attention to the work of using airplanes to create artificial rain, Comrade Wang Qun said: The meteorological departments have pioneered this work. Artificial rain must be created according to specific atmospheric conditions. We must rely on the meteorological departments to do it. We hope that the meteorological departments will monitor the weather conscientiously and will not let favorable opportunities pass. While talking about how to further develop meteorological undertakings, Comrade Zou Jingmeng said: In the country's development of meteorological undertakings, the State Meteorological Bureau has mainly considered some state key projects and the construction of some related major projects. Some projects which mainly serve the localities should be included in the autonomous region's local economic development plan and should be considered in an all-around manner. Wang Qun and Bu He said: Governments at all levels should care for the development of meteorological undertakings. Meteorological work itself serves the localities. And the localities enjoy the beneficial results of it. So, meteorological work should be included to the social economic development plan. [passage omitted]

Meets Wrestler

SK1112042789 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Gao Fenglian, a noted athlete of our region, bravely won the championships at the Sixth World Wrestling Championships for women in the 72 kg category, which was held this year. She became the first female wrestling athlete in the world to win three consecutive world championships. On 18 November, she returned to our region with honor and was cordially met by regional party and government leaders, including

Wang Qun, Zhang Dinghua, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Wen Jing, Liu Yunshan, and Zhao Zhihong, and comrades of Hohhot City, such as Yi Junhua and Jia Cai.

Comrade Wang Qun praised Gao Fenglian for winning at the world championships on several occasions and for winning honor for the motherland, the Chinese nation, and Inner Mongolia. He extended heartfelt thanks to Gao Fenglian on behalf of the people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia. Leading comrades asked in detailed about Gao Fenglian's competition, training, and living, encouraged her to overcome difficulties and redouble her efforts to make outstanding achievements in the Asian Games, which will be held next year, and in other competitions.

Our region's wrestling event for woman occupied a leading place in the whole country. Wang Qun and other leading comrades spoke highly of this and thanked the coaches who worked diligently without attracting public attention. [passage omitted]

Gao Fenglian and three other athletes will leave for Beijing within the next few days to participate in group training to greet the Asian Games in Beijing next year.

Shanxi's Li Discusses Earthquake Relief Work

HK0812001989 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese
18 Nov 89 p 1

[Report by Wang Xiangjun (3769 4161 6511): "Responsible Comrade of the Provincial Party Committee Listens to Report on Combating Earthquakes and Providing Relief in Yanbei"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 November, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ligong listened to reports by responsible comrades of the Yanbei Prefectural CPC Committee, the prefectural government, and the provincial departments concerned about the earthquake relief work. Then he pointed out that it was a bad thing that the earthquake caused losses to the people's lives and property, but the bad thing can be turned into a good thing if cadres at all levels do their work well and strengthen ideological education among the masses. It is necessary to make the masses accept the idea of self-reliance through education and to encourage them to rebuild their homes through developing production. Through the living facts, the masses will realize the superiority of the socialist system and will more warmly love the party, the socialist system, the motherland, and the People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Li Ligong said: The earthquake caused losses to the masses. The government should help the masses overcome the difficulties. However, not all the losses can be recouped through the state's assistance, and the relief funds and relief materials should not be distributed in an egalitarian way. Instead, a realistic manner should be adopted so that the relief can be given to each household actually according to its real condition. At present,

special attention should be paid to the work of preventing fires and frostbite, and it is also necessary to take measures for preventing and controlling epidemics. Hygienic knowledge should be popularized among the masses, and epidemics must not be allowed to break out. In order to ensure the teaching activities of schools, some makeshift houses and tents of the departments and units concerned can be lent to the schools as classrooms. Of course, the schools must pay compensations if such tents are damaged. It is hoped that all relevant departments and units will support the schools. It is necessary to organize the masses to build roads and bridges. With safety guarantees, the masses can also be organized to excavate coal, and the governments should give priority to the transport of this coal. In order to prepare the materials for rebuilding homes next spring, the masses should be encouraged to find building materials themselves, and local governments should properly organize and ensure the supply of necessary materials.

Comrade Li Ligong said: Publicity should be given to the good people and good deeds in the rescue and relief actions. All units participating in the action should keep records and use them as living teaching materials for ideological education among the masses.

Comrade Li Ligong particularly stressed that prefectural and county leaders in Yanbei should attach great importance to the work of organizing the people in the afflicted areas to restore their normal production and life. The responsibilities should be explicitly divided among them, and specific members of the leading bodies should be designated to take charge of the relief work. The relief materials must be properly managed and used, and must be really used for the purpose of relieving the people in the afflicted area. These materials must not be withheld by any intermediate links. If such cases are discovered, they must be seriously handled.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Lu Gongxun and Secretary General Zhang Changzhen also listened to the reports and gave instructions.

Tianjin Holds People's Congress Session

SK1212065089 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
0000 19 Nov 89

[Text] The 3d session of the 11th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress was ceremoniously held yesterday. All items on the congressional agenda were successfully fulfilled. Nie Bichu was elected mayor of Tianjin Municipality.

Yesterday, the great theater of the Tianjin Auditorium was grandly decorated. The national emblem of the PRC was hung in the middle of the rostrum, flanked by 10 red flags. At 0900 sharp, the 3d session of the 11th municipal People's Congress ceremoniously opened amid playing of the magnificent national anthem. The session was presided over by Executive Chairman Wu Zhen. Other executive chairmen of the congress session were Tan Shaowen, Liu Jinfeng, Yan Dakai, Zhang Zaiwang, Yang Huijie, Li Yuan, Liu Jinfeng [as heard], Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao,

Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Zhu Wenju, Bai Hualing, Pan Yiqing, and Li Qirong, and all members of the congressional presidium were seated on the rostrum.

At the session, the participants first adopted the electoral method and the namelist of ballot supervisors and the chief ballot supervisor. After the opening of the congressional session, all delegations continued to discuss candidates for the mayoral election. At 1030, the congress's presidium held its second meeting to hear reports given by various delegations on their discussions of candidates for the election of mayor, decided on the official namelist of candidates for the election of mayor, and submitted it to the congress session for election.

At 1430, the 3d session of the 11th municipal People's Congress held a meeting to elect the mayor of Tianjin Municipality. The People's Congress session should be attended by 708 deputies, however, only 613 deputies were present. This figure formed a quorum. Based on giving full play to democracy and conducting repeated discussions, deputies cast their ballots solemnly. When Comrade Wu Zhen announced that Nie Bichu was elected Tianjin municipal mayor, the whole meeting site resounded with warm applause. They congratulated the newly elected mayor. After that, Comrade Nie Bichu, the newly elected mayor of Tianjin Municipality, gave a speech.

[Begin Nie Bichu recording] Fellow deputies:

This municipal People's Congress has elected me as mayor of Tianjin Municipality. I heartily thank deputies and the people throughout the municipality for their trust in me. I will act in line with the stipulations of the Constitution and the law, strictly perform my duties, and conscientiously exercise the responsibilities of a mayor. During my youth, I went to school in Tianjin and participated in the party's underground work. Since liberalization, I have been working in Tianjin for 40 years. Actually, Tianjin is my hometown. I cherish the land of Tianjin and a deep affection for the elders, brethren, and sisters in Tianjin. Like all of you, I deeply hope that I can manage all things in Tianjin well.

Contributing my little strength to Tianjin's socialist modernization construction is the greatest hope and honor in my life. For more than 8 years, under the management of Comrade Li Ruihuan, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government conducted highly effective work and scored remarkable achievements in all aspects. Great changes have taken place in the outlook of Tianjin. This good foundation constitutes a favorable condition for successfully carrying out future work and making continued progress. With such a high starting point, it is really not easy for us to maintain the original level and development trend. The situation is grim because there are many difficulties in our current economic and social life. Assuming my post during this time, I deeply feel the heavy burden and responsibility. However, since the party and the people have assigned me to assume this post, I will realistically assume the

responsibilities. I will work diligently, work with redoubled efforts, and spare no effort in the performance of my duty day and night so as not to disappoint the heavy trust given to me by the people. I am convinced that as long as I unswervingly rely on the active support of all the vice mayors, the collective wisdom of all members of the municipal government, the support and help of veteran comrades, and the support and supervision of the municipal People's Congress and of the people of all nationalities and all circles throughout the municipality, I will surely successfully carry out all fields of work. In my position as municipal mayor, it is exactly the time of the 3-year improvement and rectification period. Some things which I should do, will be restricted by objective conditions. However, I will exert my utmost efforts to maintain Tianjin's hard-won excellent situation and developmental trend, and based on this, I will do a good job in improvement and rectification in a down-to-earth manner, step up my efforts in economic readjustment, promote reform and opening up, and strive to lay a foundation for Tianjin's future work. In handling all the work of the municipal government, I will continue to persist in the basic experiences formed by our municipality and carried out effectively over the years, particularly the basic work idea of doing everything for the people and relying on the people while doing everything; continue to implement the various tasks stipulated in the government work reports adopted at the 1st and 2d sessions of the 11th municipal People's Congress, supplement, perfect, and develop them in line with the current actual situation; and steadily push Tianjin's economic construction and all work forward. [end recording].

Nie Bichu said: At present, the main tasks of the municipal government are to successfully implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on further improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform in line with Tianjin's actual situations and to study our municipality's measures for improvement, rectification, and deepened reform in line with the suggestions of the fourth enlarged plenary session of the fifth municipal party committee. He also talked about his views on strengthening the building of government organs.

Also taking seats on the rostrum were Zhang Lichang, Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Huang Yanzhi, Wang Chenghuai, Li Huifen, Mao Changwu, Li Changxing, Lu Huansheng, Li Zhendong, Zhang Zhaoruo, Qian Qiao, Huang Yusheng, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, Yang Hui, Yao Jun, Wang Yongchen, Tao Yimin, Wang Liji, Han Enjia, Hu Xiaohuai, Fang Fang, (Li Jianguo), Fang Fengyou, Lu Da, and Li Zhongyuan. Members of the Standing Committee of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], attended this afternoon's meeting as observers.

The session ended with the playing of the magnificent national anthem.

Tianjin Holds Meeting on Philosophical Study

SK1112132189 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Text] The meeting to report on the study guidance for municipal leaders was held a few days ago. Attending the meeting were more than 171 persons, including leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, and the municipal garrison district, and principal responsible comrades of various departments, committees, and offices of the municipal party committee and the municipal government.

Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a brief speech prior to the meeting to give guidance in philosophical study. He pointed out: Marxist philosophy is the theoretical basis of all Marxist doctrines, the scientific world outlook and methodology, and our sharp weapon for understanding and transforming the world. Our party has been concerned about cadres' study of Marxist philosophy. The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation such as Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun called on the whole party on several occasions, particularly the party's high-ranking cadres, to conscientiously study Marxist philosophy. Since the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, central leading comrades including Jiang Zemin have repeatedly stressed this issue in their speeches. Not long ago, when Comrade Li Ruihuan returned to Tianjin to hand over his work to his new successor, he expressed hope that members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party would consider the study of philosophy as the basic theoretical construction, make good arrangements for the study, study it with perseverance, continue the study with unremitting efforts, realistically understand their study, and urge leading cadres at all levels throughout the municipality to carry out a study drive.

Tan Shaowen said: At present, we are implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session, and the decision of the party Central Committee on further carrying out the campaign of improvement, rectification, and deepened reform. We are faced with complicated and arduous tasks. To correctly understand and solve the current problems, we must rely on Marxist philosophy—a great means of understanding—for support. For example: how to correctly understand the current economic situation, accurately estimate difficulties and fully recognize the favorable conditions for overcoming difficulties, prevent the two situations of being unrealistically optimistic or disheartened. How to consider difficulties as opportunities, pressure as motive force, and successfully carry out improvement and rectification with a vigorous attitude. How to grasp the current situation, forecast the future, and have the situation well in hand and effectively control the current situation and

stabilize the overall situation under complex circumstances. How to correctly handle the relations between improvement, rectification, and deepened reform and organically combine them together. How to guarantee a proper economic growth while implementing the policy of tightening control over finance and credit. How to resolutely lead an austere life and pay great attention to people's livelihood and how to better persist in the basic ideology of doing everything for the sake of the people and relying on the people while doing everything and fully mobilize the masses to successfully carry out the improvement and rectification drive, and so forth. Only by grasping the basic theoretical viewpoint of Marxist philosophy can we accurately grasp the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and formulate policies and measures suited to Tianjin's reality, and only thus can we better fulfill the tasks on improvement, rectification, and deepened reform. In this connection, under the current situation, stressing the study of philosophy among leading cadres is of great and practical significance. He expressed hope that all participants would fully understand the importance of philosophical study, enhance consciousness, and exert painstaking efforts to study the basic theory of Marxist philosophy. First, leaders should take the lead in the study. Municipal-level leading cadres should first grasp the study of philosophy. Members of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee should begin the study first. Second, we should straighten out the style of study. On the one hand, we should conscientiously and diligently study the basic principles. On the other hand, we should act in close connection with the actual situations in our work and ideology, and should combine our study with the transformation of our subjective world, with the study of solutions for problems in our work, and with summing up experience and probing into the success and failure in work in an effort to achieve realistic results in the study. Third, we should study assiduously and perseveringly, continue the study with unremitting efforts, advocate the practice of urging leaders to devote time to successfully conducting self-study, make notes and write down what they have learned from study, and establish and perfect the study system.

This meeting to give guidance in the study of philosophy among municipal leaders was held in line with the views of the municipal party committee on the study of philosophy. (Wang Tiejun), chairman of the philosophical teaching and research section of the party school of the municipal party committee, gave philosophical study guidance at the meeting.

In the future, municipal-level leading cadres will study using the method of self-study at various stages and concentrating efforts on giving guidance and holding discussions. In general, 1 year's time will be devoted to studying once the basic viewpoints of Marxist philosophy examined and approved by the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee. At the same time, they will also study the related philosophical works of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong, and Deng

Xiaoping. The philosophical study of leading cadres at and above the section level of districts, counties, and bureaus will proceed simultaneously in line with this requirement.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Writes on Heilongjiang Forestry

SK1312093589 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Nov 89 p 4

[Article by Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, written at the conclusion of a 5-month "Save-the-Great-Forest Discussion" sponsored by HEILONGJIANG RIBAO and the Heilongjiang Provincial Forest Industry General Bureau: "A Way To Solve Major Social Problems"]

[Text] The save-the-great-forest discussion, which has lasted for 5 months, will soon be brought to a temporary close. It has been a fruitful discussion.

The problem of the forest lumber harvest outstripping growth is a problem that people already paid attention to about a dozen years ago, and for which people successively offered some reasonable suggestions. However, the current discussion is different from those of the past. At the critical juncture when forest resources are in a regressive succession, the discussion has used a host of shocking facts to sound the alarm in a timely manner, and remind the society that "the wolf is truly coming." The timing is very accurate. Making clear the purpose and main theme from the very beginning, the discussion, instead of giving empty talk, has reflected as it is the status quo of the "two crises" ahead of others at a time when the province and the state are starting to study and solve the problems concerning state forest areas, made a pertinent analysis of the historical and immediate, and subjective and objective reasons for the "two crises," and then helped leading organs formulate a feasible specific plan as soon as possible, and explored a stable and reliable road of forestry development for our province and then the state. The discussion drew attention extensively from various circles of society as soon as it started. Responsible comrades of several departments of the province and many experts and scholars of relevant fields have supported and participated in the discussion one after another by writing articles or giving speeches. Cadres and the masses of forest areas have been filled with joy. Leading comrades of the state forestry departments have shown even greater interest in it. They read every issue of newspapers, received on several occasions comrades from our province who had gone to Beijing to give reports or make interviews, and reported the situation to relevant departments and committees of the state, and even leading comrades of the State Council whenever necessary. Although articles submitted for the discussion cannot be said to be all-embracing or very detailed, they basically deal with everything that should be dealt with, have attained the desired purpose, and directly promoted the work to arouse the people's "green

consciousness," and to urge leading organs to take extraordinary measures with a firm determination.

It is a good method to hold discussions in newspapers on ways to solve major social problems. Based on the current discussion and after repeated appraisals, the provincial government has worked out a specific plan for "eliminating the crises and developing forestry," which will be submitted to Standing Committee meetings of the provincial party committee for discussions and a decision. It is the first time that we are holding such a large-scale discussion in newspapers to explore "problems of a certain trade" that involve the economic and social development of the whole province. It is all the more precious that after the large-scale discussion, the wisdom of the people is pooled and ultimately turned into a behavior of the government. Objectively speaking, we have developed a healthy trend, relying on the masses wholeheartedly and following the mass line, and effectively ensured that leading organs make policy decisions in a more scientific and democratic manner. This discussion has been a successful experiment. In the future, we should make it a rule to follow the mass line extensively as we have done this time whenever conditions permit in solving major problems. Principles and policies originating from lower levels can hardly be partial and can be implemented more smoothly.

A number of views and propositions that show sound judgment have been put forward during the discussion. It goes without saying that the call for easing the "two crises" shows real knowledge and deep insight. Starting with the ecological environment and paying attention to the key factors restricting Heilongjiang's economic and social development, the discussion put forward a thought-provoking theory that "the 'two crises' of Heilongjiang's forest areas pose not only an economic problem but also a major social problem that has a bearing on the whole province and even the environment for the existence of the people in their hundreds of millions in northeast China," thus enhancing the people's theoretical understanding of the tremendous role of the great forest. What we should particularly point out is that the discussion has elaborated the new views on ecological agriculture. As everyone knows, agriculture is the basic industry that supports the biological system of human beings and we should spare no effort to develop it. This requires us to develop forestry ahead of it. This is a very simple issue, but one that has not been properly handled for many years. Keeping in mind that forestry is the foundation for agriculture, the discussion has earnestly put forward a slogan that "modern agriculture cannot be divorced from the great forest" in order to remind the people of the need to pay attention to the relationship between agriculture and forestry, and the peculiarity of Heilongjiang's forestry instead of regarding forestry as merely a "little brother" in the big family of agriculture as we usually did. To solve agricultural problems once and for all and protect and develop the "great granary" of Heilongjiang, we should jump out

of the pattern of cultivating "garden-style farmland," and start with forestry. This guiding idea is well set, and deserves our deep thought.

The discussion has manifested the spirit of facing danger fearlessly and overcoming difficulties bravely possessed by the people of forest areas. Under the tremendous pressure of economic difficulties, the more than 1 million people of forest areas have encountered many unexpected difficulties in their production and life. Despite the pressure created by "two crises," the 1 million staff members and workers have endured all kinds of hardships, and tried to make progress with even higher morale and more vigor. We can fully feel their noble characters and heroic spirit, which are characterized by the effort to put the interests of the state and the people in front, tap internal potential instead of waiting for or relying on help, and work with all their might, and which the articles submitted to the discussion have revealed between the lines. With such good people and such heroic contingents of staff members and workers, there is no need to worry that the "two crises" cannot be eliminated.

The growth and decline of forests have a bearing on the vital interests of every person and decide whether or not the province can develop and progress in an environment of benign circle in the future. As a member of Heilongjiang, I have paid close attention to this large-scale discussion since it started. We should extend congratulations on the success of the discussion. I will also take this opportunity to express heartfelt gratitude and high respect to personages from various circles in and outside the province who have shown deep concern for the economic and social development of our province and vigorously suggested ways and means to save the great forest and particularly to the masses of forestry workers who, living and working in high mountain ridges, are working assiduously on the forefront to eliminate the "two crises."

Now an end will be put to the activity of the discussion. However, the work to save the great forest is just at the beginning, and arduous work remains to be done. I am deeply convinced that a down-to-earth and fruitful upsurge in "eliminating crises and developing forestry" will be vigorously created in the vast land of Heilongjiang. At this moment, we also earnestly hope that the state will properly adjust policies at an early date to provide necessary conditions for the rejuvenation of forest areas; that persons with breadth of vision from various circles will continue to vigorously suggest ways and means to save the great forest; and that the masses of staff members and workers in forest areas will continue to think deeply and diligently, strive to put what they think into practice, and make historical contributions to eliminating the "two crises" and attaining the benign circle.

He Zhukang Hails Anniversary of Jilin Archives

*SK0312111689 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the founding of the provincial archives falls on 2 December. Visiting the archives that day to express congratulations on the marked achievements made through the hard work of all the comrades at the archives were leading comrades from the provincial level organs, including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Du Qinglin, Chen Xingyin, Gao Wen, Feng Ximing, Gao Yan, Cui Lin, and [words indistinct].

Over the past 30 years since its founding, the province's archives have scored gratifying achievements through waging an arduous struggle and vigorously pioneering their work in publishing archives books, conducting

scientific management, (?formulating systems), maintaining old files, utilizing the archives, carrying out modernized management, and engaging in academic research. At present, the archives contain more than 400,000 pieces in various files concerning the local state apparatus, social communities, and important personages in Jilin Province engaged in the activities of politics, the economy, military affairs, diplomacy, science and technology, culture, and religion. These files are highly valuable for reference and scientific research.

During their visit to the archives, the leading comrades of the provincial level organs encouraged all the comrades at the archives to continuously do a good job in managing the historical and cultural legacies of our country and to continuously develop or apply them to the building of socialist modernization.

Hong Kong

Commentary Views Scowcroft Visit, U.S. Diplomacy

HK1212023589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 12 Dec 89 p 7

["Commentary" by Wu Zhang: "Eager Welcome Reveals Importance Put on Ties"]

[Text] That retired leader Deng Xiaoping openly broke his word to meet a special United States envoy, and once again addressed President George Bush as "friend" may well illustrate how eagerly Beijing hopes to restore ties with the U.S.

The apparent first move by Mr Bush may show that the U.S. wary of the rapid changes in Eastern Europe and uncertain about the future of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, wants to preserve the "China Card" just in case.

In this game Mr Bush is in a favourable position and has shown his diplomatic skills.

The envoy was officially to brief Beijing on the Malta summit but the arrival of Mr Brent Scowcroft would be interpreted by Beijing leaders as a U.S. initiative.

Beijing's face was saved. Thus top leaders, such as Communist Party general-secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, as well as old Deng warmly greeted the envoy.

Such a high-level reception indicates how great is the importance Beijing attaches to Sino-U.S. relations.

The sweeping political changes in the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union have driven China into an embarrassed isolation.

Beijing leaders know the help of the West is indispensable in modernising the economy.

For them the arrival of Mr Scowcroft offered an opportunity to begin restoring ties and they acted more eagerly than the Americans.

However, the U.S. is a democratic nation and Mr Bush may not want to move too fast, at least until Beijing offers something to ease the anger of the American people after the suppression of pro-democracy protesters.

President Bush's cautious move has already been criticised in Congress.

If Beijing does not take a substantial initiative, there will be no real improvement in Sino-U.S. ties.

Mr Bush has reasons to preserve ties with China, though he may not feel the need to restore them to the previous "friendly" level.

Political change in East Europe has been so rapid that there is a general fear in the West that Mr Gorbachev might be overthrown by hardliners who might use force to recover "the international socialist order".

Although the U.S. welcomes the new East Bloc order it is also wary of the rapid progress.

Whether any non-communist political force would be mature enough to maintain democratic rule and improve the economy is open to doubt. What if they fail?

As the leader of the West, the U.S. has to act carefully in seeking a new world balance.

Refugees Protest While Secretary Defends Policy

HK1412093189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 14 Dec 89 pp 1, 5

[By Simon Macklin and Kent Chen]

[Text] Correctional Services Department (CSD) staff warned yesterday they expected further protests in detention centres holding Vietnamese after a series of apparently co-ordinated demonstrations in different camps.

Boat people at Hei Ling Chau and Chi Ma Wan detention centres held marches around their camps in protest against Tuesday morning's forced repatriation of boat people being held in Phoenix House.

The CSD said it was expecting the demonstrations to spread to other camps.

"Once this kind of demonstration has started it tends to spread," the spokesman said.

But he stressed yesterday's protests had been "very peaceful and orderly."

About 3,000 women and children at the Hei Ling Chau detention centre staged a one-hour demonstration yesterday morning and another later in the afternoon.

Boat people employed at the camp had not left their work to join the protest, and some observers said it appeared the boat people were demonstrating as a means of passing the time.

The protesters marched down the centre of the camp between the two rows of dormitory huts and then around the perimeter. They carried rudimentary banners with slogans scrawled on bed boards, sheets and pieces of cardboard.

CSD staff at the centre appeared unconcerned by the marches and did not attempt to interfere as the Vietnamese formed themselves in well-ordered lines in an exercise space at one end of the camp.

Further protests took place later in the day, apparently for the benefit of watching journalists.

"They were shouting the normal slogans, such as 'We would rather die than go back to Vietnam'—the same things as normal," the spokesman said.

The boat people in Hei Ling Chau had often held similar protests in the past, but rarely caused any trouble, he said.

At the Whitehead Detention Centre a group of about 3,000 boat people held a demonstration in the afternoon. It followed a similar pattern, with the protesters carrying banners and shouting slogans against repatriation.

A smaller group of about 300 boat people held a demonstration at the nearby Chi Ma Wan Detention Centre, but dispersed after about 30 minutes.

Relief workers at Chi Ma Wan said the protesters burned copies of the Hong Kong, Vietnamese and British flags, as part of their demonstration.

CSD staff say it appeared the boat people had planned the demonstrations, with meetings being held within the camps apparently to map out further strategy.

The demonstrations came as the group of 51 boat people who had been returned from Hong Kong to Vietnam against their will on Tuesday morning were being prepared to return to their homes from a processing centre near Hanoi.

Reports from Hanoi said the British Ambassador, Mr Emrys Davies, visited the Soc Son transit camp just northwest of Hanoi with another British diplomat.

But foreign journalists were not permitted to visit the camp despite repeated requests. "The refugees are still tired after their journey", a British diplomat said in Hanoi.

The official welcome procedure for the returning boat people includes two to three days in a transit camp, a medical examination and a test for AIDS.

The chief secretary, Sir David Ford, told the Legislative Council the boat people had been sent back to Vietnam only after assurances were received from the government in Hanoi that they would be treated humanely, and their re-integration into society would be open to monitoring.

"Building on these arrangements, it is our intention to put into place a continuing program to return to Vietnam all those who are judged not to be refugees."

Brushing aside mounting criticism, Sir David said: "Those who have been loudest in their condemnation have been slowest in bringing forward practical alternatives.

"We are confident that our record, if objectively assessed, stands comparison with anywhere else in the world."

Article Opposes Internationalizing Hong Kong

OW12121389 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW
in English No 50, 11-17 Dec 89 pp 10-11

[Text] For some time now leading officials in the British Government, capitalizing on China's quelling of the

counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing in June, have made quite a fuss over the Hong Kong question. They energetically propagate a so-called "confidence crisis" in Hong Kong and, whenever possible, advocate "internationalizing" the Hong Kong issue.

Recently, this fuss reached new heights. Some people openly remarked that the internationalization of Hong Kong, either economically or politically, is an irresistible tide and that it is inevitable that the Hong Kong issue be raised during international discussions. Despite everything, it seems they still want to play the card of "internationalizing Hong Kong."

To realize their absurd attempt, those officials said the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong solved only the sovereignty question of Hong Kong and failed to arrange its future in full. Hong Kong is an international metropolitan city inhabited by citizens of many countries, and therefore, the officials said, it should become an international entity whose function is not purely economical. Hong Kong is "insulated" from the mainland, they argue. Some people go so far as to explore the possibility of Hong Kong becoming a member or an associate member of the Commonwealth after 1997, when Hong Kong is to return to the People's Republic of China. They even propose international supervision over the execution of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

Obviously, Britain is energetically persuading other countries and international organizations to interfere in the affairs of Hong Kong in an attempt to exert pressure on China to prevent it from exercising sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997. This cannot but arouse serious concern from the Chinese people.

Indeed, Hong Kong is an international financial and trade centre with various countries. And should such a status be a reason for its internationalization, other international metropolises such as London would have to be internationalized as well. Common wisdom holds that an international metropolis is one thing and the "internationalization" of such a metropolis is quite another.

Hong Kong has been China's territory since ancient times and the overwhelming majority of Hong Kong residents are Chinese. China's sovereignty over Hong Kong is indisputable. The Chinese Government has always stood for maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and its status as an international financial and trade centre. This, however, does not mean that Hong Kong's affairs can be interfered with or be dominated by the international community in the future. This holds true for any sovereign nation.

The view that Hong Kong's economic internationalization will inevitably lead to its political internationalization is ridiculous. The claim that Britain is entitled to submit the Hong Kong issue to international conferences for discussion is even more ridiculous. It is known to all that in 1984, the Chinese and British governments, after

prolonged negotiations, reached a bilateral agreement on Hong Kong. It is entirely a matter between the government of China and that of the United Kingdom to implement the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong in the transition period before 1997. After 1997, Hong Kong will be a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China and all issues concerning Hong Kong will be China's internal affairs. No other countries or international organizations will have the right to interfere.

It is noteworthy that because of some British politicians' repeated and active persuasion for foreign countries to get politically involved in Hong Kong, politicians in some Western powers are ready to do so. In the United States, for example, some people have openly said they should no longer be passive onlookers but should participate in the developments of Hong Kong.

It is common knowledge that British authorities have never allowed other foreign forces to be involved politically in the affairs of Hong Kong which they have controlled tightly. Yet, now they are eager to get other powers involved. Britain's intention of doing so, as some Hong Kong newspapers have pointed out, is to link foreign interests tightly with Hong Kong before 1997 and thereby check Beijing's influence over Hong Kong.

The Chinese and British governments reached agreement on Hong Kong following lengthy and difficult talks. During the talks the British Government had raised many unreasonable demands in an attempt to keep its presence and influence in Hong Kong and tried to internationalize the issue. The Chinese Government had refused these unreasonable demands and safeguarded the rights and interests of China in Hong Kong. After the Chinese Government quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion, some British officials decided it was again time to raise the issues of "confidence, people's will, and internationalizing Hong Kong" to threaten the Chinese Government and to achieve what they had failed to gain in the previous talks. All this has made people wonder whether some British politicians have truly given up their dream of turning Hong Kong into an independent or semi-independent political entity under the influence of Britain after 1997.

Hong Kong fell under British imperialism 100 years ago when the Chinese emperor (Qing Dynasty) was forced to sign an unequal treaty. The Chinese people have never recognized these unequal treaties forced on them by the imperialists in 1949 they won their national independence after a hard and unremitting struggle during which they made tremendous sacrifices. It is right and proper to return Hong Kong to the motherland and restore China's sovereignty. Any attempt to deprive China of sovereignty over Hong Kong and to separate Hong Kong from China is in vain. It should be remembered that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to be established

after 1997 will not be a special administrative region of the United Kingdom or of the Commonwealth. Any plan to prolong the rule of Britain over Hong Kong after 1997 or to entice one or two Western countries to practise joint rule over Hong Kong will fail. Today, China is no longer weak as it was 100 years ago allowing itself to be trampled upon. The Chinese Government and people will make no concessions over the principles of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the country.

The Chinese Government has declared repeatedly that its reform and open-door policy will not change, and neither will its policy of "one country, two systems." China will strictly abide by the Sino-British Joint Declaration. China also hopes the British Government, keeping in mind Hong Kong's prosperity and the long-term interests of the Chinese and British people, adopts a wise and realistic attitude in implementing the Sino-British Joint Declaration and avoid doing anything to jeopardize Sino-British relations and hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. Only in this way can Sino-British relations return to normal, the friendly cooperation between the two countries be restored, and the future of Hong Kong be bright.

Review of Restrictions on Reporters Set

HK1312140889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1153 GMT 13 Dec 89

["China Will Review Regulations That Impose Restrictions on Hong Kong Reporters' Activities in Mainland China"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Zhang Jusheng, Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service deputy director stated: Regarding the regulations that impose restrictions on Hong Kong reporters' activities in Mainland China, relevant departments will earnestly review and revise them, should there be any points that prove to be unsuitable after a period of implementation. He made the above statement in answering the questions of some reporters in the wake of a press conference here which he attended this afternoon. In addition, he expressed his understanding of Hong Kong reporters' complaints against the inconveniences resulted from such restrictions. However, Zhang Junsheng did not say anything definite as to when the regulations are to be under review.

Zhang Junsheng also clarified to the reporters the issue of Xu Jiataun's, director of Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service, disclosing the wish of his retirement. Zhang said, Xu has not seriously thought of his retirement. The press here reported that Xu expressed his wish to retire not long ago; that was merely private talk, and has not really been placed on the agenda. He hoped that that would not rouse unnecessary guesswork.

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